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SIR FRANCIS DRAKE
ABOUT THE WORLD

THE
WORLD

ENCOMPASSED

BY

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

Offered now at last to publick View, both for
the Honour of the Actor, but especially
for the stirring up of heroick Spirits, to
benefit their Country, and eternize their
Names by like noble Attempts.

Collected out of the Notes of Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, Preacher
in this Employment, and compared with divers others Notes
that went in the same Voyage.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE's Voyage about the WORLD.

EVER since Almighty God commanded *Adam* to subdue the earth, there hath not wanted in all ages, some heroick spirits, which in obedience to that high mandate, either from manifest reason alluring them, or by secret instinct inforcing them thereunto, have expended their wealth, employed their times, and adventured their persons to find out the true circuit of the world.

Of these, some have endeavoured to effect this their purpose, by conclusion and consequence, drawn from the proportion of the higher circles, to this nethermost globe, being the center of the rest. Others not contented with school points, and such demonstration, (for that a small error in the beginning, groweth in the progress to a great inconvenience) have added thereunto their own history and experience. All of them in reason have deserved great commendation of their own ages, and purchased a just renown with all posterity. For if a surveyor of some few lordships, whereof the bounds and limits were before known, worthily deserve his reward, not only for his travel, but for his skill also, in measuring the whole and every part thereof: How much more above comparison are their famous travels, by all means possible to be eternized, who have bestowed their studies and endeavour, to survey and measure this globe, almost unmeasurable? Neither is here that difference to be objected, which in private possessions is of value. *Whose land survey you?* Forasmuch as the main ocean by right is the Lord's alone, and by nature left free, for all men to deal withal, as very sufficient for all mens use, and large enough for all mens industry.

And therefore that valiant enterprize, accompanied with happy success, which that right, rare, and thrice worthy captain *Francis Drake* atchieved, in first turning up a furrow about the whole world, doth not only overmatch the ancient Argonauts, but also outreacheth in many respects, that noble mariner *Magellanus*, and by far surpasseth his crowned victory. But hereof let posterity judge.

It shall for the present be deemed a sufficient discharge of duty, to register the true and whole history of that his voyage, with as great indifferency of affection as a history doth require, and with the plain evidence of truth, as it was left recorded by some of the chief, and divers other actors in that action.

The said captain *Francis Drake*, having in a former voyage, in the years 72 and 73 (the description whereof is already imparted to the view of the world) had a sight, and only a sight of the south Atlantick, and thereupon either conceiving a new, or renewing a former desire, of sailing on the same, in an *English* bottom; he so cherished thenceforward, that his noble desire and resolution in himself, that notwithstanding he was hindered for some years, partly by secret envy at home, and partly by publick service for his Prince and Country abroad (whereof *Ireland* under *Walter* earl of *Essex* gives honourable testimony) yet against the year 1577, by gracious commission from his sovereign, and with the help of divers friends adventurers, he had fitted himself with five ships.

1. The *Pellican*, admiral, burthen 100 tons, captain general *Francis Drake*.
2. The *Elizabeth*, vice-admiral, burthen 80 tons, captain *John Winter*.
3. The *Marigold*, a bark of 30 tons, captain *John Thomas*.
4. The *Swan*, a flyboat of 50 tons, captain *John Cbester*.
5. The *Christopher*, a pinnace of 15 tons, captain *Thomas Moon*.

These ships he mann'd with ^a 164 able and sufficient men, and furnished them also with such plentiful provision of all things necessary, as so long and dangerous a Voyage did seem to require; and amongst the rest, with certain pinnaces ready framed, but carried aboard in pieces, to be new set up in smoother water, when occasion served. Neither had he omitted to make provision also for ornament and delight, carrying to this purpose with him expert musicians, rich furniture (all the vessels for his table, yea many belonging even to the cook-room being of pure silver) and di-

vers

^a Other accounts say but 163. See *Lediard's Naval History*, pag. 172.

vers shews of all sorts of curious workmanship, whereby the civility and magnificence of his native country might, amongst all nations whithersoever he should come, be the more admired.

Being thus appointed, we set sail out of the sound of *Plimouth* about five of the clock in the afternoon, *November 15.* of the same year; and running all that night south-west, by morning were come as far as the *Lizard*, where meeting the wind at south-west (quite contrary to our intended course) we were forced with our whole fleet to put into *Falmouth*.

The next day towards evening there arose a storm, continuing all that night, and the day following (especially between ten of the clock in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon) with such violence, that though it were in a very good harbour, yet two of our ships, *viz.* the Admiral (wherein our general himself went) and the *Marigold* were fain to cut their main masts by board; and for the repairing of them, and many other damages in the tempest sustained (as soon as the weather would give leave) to bear back to *Plimouth* again, where we all arrived the thirteenth day after our first departure thence.

Whence having in a few days supplied all defects, with happier sails we once more put to sea *December 13. 1577.*

As soon as we were out of sight of land, our general gave us occasion to conjecture^b in part whither he intended, both by the directing of his course, and appointing the rendezvous (if any should be severed from the fleet) to the island *Mogadore*. And so sailing with favourable winds, the first land that we had sight of was *Cape Cantine* in *Barbary*, *Decemb. 25.* *Cristmas-day* in the morning. The shore is fair white sand, and the inland country very high and mountainous, it lieth in 32 degr. 30 min. north latitude; and so coasting from hence southward about 18 leagues, we arrived the same day at *Mogadore*, the island before-named.

This *Mogadore* lies under the dominion of the king of *Fesse*, in 31 degr. 40 min. about a mile off from the shore, by this means making a good harbour between the land and it. It is uninhabited, of about a league in circuit, not very high land, all overgrown with a kind of shrub breast high, not much unlike our privet; very full of doves, and therefore much frequented by goshawks, and such like birds of prey, besides divers sorts of sea fowl very plenty. At the south side of this island are three hollow rocks, under which are great store of very wholesome, but ve-

ry ugly fish to look to. Lying here about a mile from the main, a boat was sent to sound the harbour, and finding it safe, and in the very entrance on the north side, about five or six fathom water (but on the south side it is very dangerous) we brought in our whole fleet *December 27.* and continued there till the last day of the same month, employing our leisure the mean while in setting up a pinnace, one of the four brought from home in pieces with us. Our abode here was soon perceived by the inhabitants of the country, who coming to the shore, by signs and cries made shew, that they desired to be fetched aboard; to whom our general sent a boat, in which two of the chiefest of the *Moors* were presently received, and one man of ours in exchange left on land, as a pledge for their return.

They that came aboard were right courteously entertained with a dainty banquet, and such gifts as they seemed to be most glad of, that they might thereby understand, that this fleet came in peace and friendship, offering to traffick with them for such commodities as their country yielded, to their own content. This offer they seemed most gladly to accept, and promised the next day to resort again, with such things as they had to exchange for ours. It is a law amongst them to drink no wine, notwithstanding by stealth it pleaseth them well to have it abundantly, as we experienced it. At their return ashore, they quietly restored the pledge which they had stayed; and the next day, at the hour appointed, returning again, brought with them camels, in shew loaden with wares to be exchanged for our commodities; and calling for a boat in haste, had one sent them, according to order, which our general (being at this present absent) had given before his departure to the island.

Our boat coming to the place of landing (which was among the rocks) one of our men, called *John Fry*, mistrusting no danger, nor fearing any harm pretended by them; and therefore intending to become a pledge, according to the order used the day before, readily stept out of the boat, and ran to land; which opportunity (being that which the *Moors* did look for) they took the advantage of; and not only they which were in sight laid hands on him to carry him away with them, but a number more, which lay secretly hid, did forthwith break forth from behind the rock, whither they had conveyed themselves (as it seemeth the night before) forcing our men to leave the rescuing of him that was taken as captive, and with speed to shift for themselves. The

^b His pretence being a voyage to *Alexandria*. Ibid.

The cause of this violence was a desire which the king of *Fesse* had to understand what this fleet was, whether any fore-runner of the kings of *Portugal* or no, and what news of certainty the fleet might give him. And therefore, after that he was brought to the king's presence, and had reported that they were *Englishmen*, bound for the *Streights*, under the conduct of general *Drake*, he was sent back again with a present to his captain, and offer of great courtesy and friendship, if he would use his country. But in the mean time the general being grieved with this shew of injury, and intending, if he might, to recover or redeem his man, his pinnace being ready, landed his company, and marched somewhat into the country, without any resistance made against him; neither would the *Moors* by any means come nigh our men to deal with them any way; wherefore having made provision of wood, as also visited an old fort, built some time ago by the king of *Portugal*, but now ruined by the king of *Fesse*, we departed December 31 towards *Cape Blank*, in such sort, that when *Fry* returned, he found to his great grief that the fleet was gone; but yet, by the king's favour, he was sent home into *England* not long after, in an *English* merchant ship.

Shortly after our putting forth of this harbour, we were met with contrary winds and foul weather, which continued till the fourth of *January*: Yet we still held on our course, and the third day after, fell in with cape *de Guerre* in 30 degr. 0 min. where we lighted on three *Spanish* fishermen called *Caunters*, whom we took with our new pinnace, and carried along with us, till we came to *Rio Del Ora*, just under the tropick of *Cancer*; where with our pinnace also we took a carvel. From hence, till the 15th day, we sailed on towards cape *Barbas*, where the *Marigold* took a carvel more, and so onward to cape *Blanck* till the next day at night.

This cape lieth in 20 degr. 30 min. sheweth itself upright like the corner of a wall, to them that come towards it from the north, having between it and cape *Barbas*, low, sandy, and very white land all the way. Here we observed the south *Guards*, called the *Crofters*, 9 degr. 30 min. above the horizon. Where in the cape, we took one *Spanish* ship more riding at anchor, (all her men being fled ashore in the boat save two) which with all the rest we have formerly taken, we carried into the harbour, three leagues within the cape.

Here our general determined, for cer-

tain days to make his abode, both for that the place afforded plenty of fresh victuals, for the present refreshing of our men, and for their future supply at sea, (by reason of the infinite store of divers sorts of good fish, which are there easy to be taken, even within the harbour, the like whereof, is hardly to be found again, in any part of the world) as also, because it served very fitly, for the dispatching of some other businesses that we had. During the time of our abode in this place, our general being ashore, was visited by certain people of the country, who brought down with them a woman, a *Moor*, (with her little babe hanging upon her dry dug, having scarce life in herself, much less milk to nourish her child) to be sold as a horse, or a cow and calf by her side; in which sort of merchandize our general would not deal. But they had also amber-grease, with certain gums of some estimation, which they brought to exchange with our men for water, (whereof they have great want) so that coming with their alforges (they are leathern bags holding liquor) to buy water; they cared not at what price they bought it, so they might have some to quench their thirst. A very heavy judgment of God upon that coast! The circumstances whereof considered, our general would receive nothing of them for water, but freely gave it them that came to him; yea, and fed them also ordinarily with our victuals; in eating whereof, their manner was not only uncivil, and unsightly to us, but even inhuman and loathsome in itself.

And having washed and trimmed our ships, and discharged all our *Spanish* prizes, excepting one *Caunter*, (for which we gave to the owner one of our ships, viz. the *Christopher*) and one carvel formerly bound to *St. Jago*, which we caused to accompany us thither, where she was discharged; after six days abode here, we departed, directing our course for the islands of cape *Verde*, where (if any were) we were of necessity to store our fleet with fresh water for a long time, for that our general intended from thence to run a long course (even to the coast of *Brazil*) without touch of land. And now, having the wind constant at north-east, and east-north-east, which is usual about those parts, because, it bloweth almost continually from the shore; *January* 27th we coasted *Bonavista*, and the next day after we came to anchor under the western part (towards *St. Jago*) of the island *Majo*; it lieth in 15 degrees high land, saving that the north-west part stretcheth out into the sea, the space of a league.

^c He also kept *Nuro de Silva*, the master of her to pilot him on the coast of *Brazil*, *id.* p. 173.

league very low, and is inhabited by subjects to the king of *Portugal*.

Here landing, in hope of traffick with the inhabitants for water, we found a town not far from the water-side, of a great number of desolate and ruinous houses, with a poor naked chapel or oratory, such as small cost and charge might serve and suffice, being to small purpose, and as it seemeth only to make a shew, and that a false shew, contrary to the nature of a scarecrow, which feareth birds from coming nigh; this enticeth such as pass by to hale in, and look for a commodity, which is not at all to be found there; though in the inner parts of the island it be in great abundance.

For when we found the springs and wells which had been there (as appeareth) stopped up again, and no other water to be had to serve our need, we marched up to seek some more convenient place to supply our wants, or at least to see whether the people would be dealt withal to help us therein. In this travelling we found the soil to be very fruitful, having everywhere plenty of fig-trees, with fruit upon most of them. But in the valleys and low ground, where little low cottages were built, were pleasant vineyards planted, bearing then ripe and most pleasant grapes. There were also trees without any branches to the top, which bare the coco-nuts. There were also great store of certain lower trees, with long and broad leaves, bearing the fruit which they call plantanes, in clusters together like puddings, a most dainty and wholesome fruit. All of these trees were even laden with fruit, some ready to be eaten, others coming forward; others over ripe. Neither can this seem strange, though about the middle of winter with us; for the sun doth never withdraw himself so far from them, but that with his lively heat he quickneth and strengthneth the power of the soil and plant; neither ever have they any such frost and cold, as thereby to lose their green hue and appearance.

We found very good water in divers places, but so far off from the road, that we could not with any reasonable pains enjoy it. The people would by no means be induced to have any conference with us, but keeping in the most sweet and fruitful valley among the hills, where their towns and places of pleasure in surveying the island, as they had some reason not to endanger themselves, where they saw they could reap nothing sooner than damage and shame, if they should have offered violence to them, which came in peace to do them no wrong at all. This island yieldeth other great commodities, as

wonderful herds of goats, infinite store of wild hens, and salt without labour, (only the gathering it together excepted) which continually in a marvellous quantity is increased upon the sands by the flowing of the sea, and the heat of the sun kerning the same. So that of the increase thereof they keep a continual traffick with their neighbours in the other adjacent islands. We set sail thence the 30th day.

Being departed from *Majo*, the next day we passed by the island of *St. Jago*, ten leagues west of *Majo* in the same latitude, inhabited by the *Portugueze* and *Moors* together. The cause whereof is said to have been in the *Portugueze* themselves, who (continuing long time lords within themselves, in the island) used that extreme and unreasonable cruelty over their slaves, that (their bondage being intolerable) they were forced to seek some means to help themselves, and to lighten that so heavy a burden; and thereupon chose to fly into the most mountainous parts of the island: and at last, by continual escapes, increasing to a great number, and growing to a set strength, do now live with that terror of their oppressors, that they now endure no less bondage in mind than the *Forcados* did before in body; besides, the damage that they daily suffer at their hands in their goods and cattle, together with the abridging of their liberties in the use of divers parts of the fruitful soil of the island; which is very large, marvelous fruitful, (a refuge for all such ships as are bound towards *Brasil*, *Guinea*, the *East-Indies*, *Binny*, *Calecut*, &c.) and a place of rare force, if it were not for the cause afore-recited, which hath much abated the pride, and cooled the courage of that people, who (under pretence of traffick and friendship) at first making an entrance ceased not practising upon the poor islanders (the ancient remainders of the first planters thereof, as it may seem from the coast of *Guinea*) until they had excluded them from all government and liberty, yea almost life.

On the south-west of this island, we took a *Portugueze* laden the best part with wine, and much good cloath, both linnen and woollen, besides other necessaries, bound for *Brasil*, with many gentlemen and merchants in her.

As we passed by with our fleet, in sight of three of their towns, they seemed very joyful that we touched not with their coast; and seeing us depart peaceably, in honour of our fleet and general, or rather to signify that they were provided for an assault, shot off two great pieces into the sea, which were answered by one given them again from us.

South-west from *St. Jago* in 14 degr. 30 min. about twelve leagues distant, yet, by reason of the height seeming not above three leagues, lieth another island, called of the *Portugueze Fogo*, viz. the burning island, or fiery furnace; in which riseth a steep upright hill, by conjecture at least six leagues, or eighteen *English* miles from the upper part of the water, within the bowels whereof is a consuming fire, maintained by sulphurous matter, seeming to be a marvellous depth, and also very wide. The fire sheweth itself but four times in an hour, at which times it breaketh out with such violence and force, and in such main abundance, that besides that it giveth light like the moon a great way off, it seemeth that it would not stay till it touch the heavens themselves. Herein are ingendered great store of pumice stones, which being in the vehement heat of the fire carried up without the mouth of that fiery body, fall down, with other gross and slimy matter upon the hill, to the continual increasing of the same. And many times these stones falling down into the sea are taken up and used, as we ourselves had experience by sight of them swimming on the water. The rest of the island is fruitful notwithstanding, and is inhabited by the *Portugueze*, who live very commodiously therein, as in the other islands thereabout.

Upon the south side, about two leagues off this island of burning, lieth a most sweet and pleasant island, the trees thereof are always green and fair to look on, the soil almost full set with trees, in respect whereof it's named *Brava*, the *Brave* island, being a storehouse of many fruits and commodities, as figs always ripe, coco's, plantains, oranges, lemons, cotton, &c. From the banks into the sea do run in many places the silver streams of sweet and wholesome water, which with boats or pinnaces may easily be taken in. But there is no convenient place or road for ships, neither any anchoring at all. For after long trial, and often casting of leads, there could no ground be had at any rate, neither was it ever known (as is reported) that any line would fetch ground in any place about that island. So that the top of *Fogo* burneth not so high in the air, but the root of *Brava* (so is the island called) is buried and quenched as low in the sea. The only inhabitant of this island is an hermit, as we suppose; for we found no other houses but one, built as it seemed for such a purpose; and he was so delighted in his solitary living, that he would by no means abide our coming, but fled, leaving

behind him the relicks of his false worship; to wit, a cross, with a crucifix, an altar with his super-altar^d, and certain other idols of wood of rude workmanship.

Here we dismissed the *Portugueze* taken near *St. Jago*, and gave to them in exchange of their old ship, our new pinnace built at *Mogadore*; with wine, bread, and fish for their provision, and so sent them away, *Febr. 1.*

Having thus visited, as is declared, the island of cape *Verde*, and provided fresh water as we could, the 2d of *Febr.* we departed thence, directing our course towards the *Streights*, so to pass into the *South-Sea*; in which course we sailed 63 days without sight of land (passing the equinoctial line the 17th day of the same month) till we fell in with the coast of *Brazil* the 5th of *April* following.

During which long passage on the vast gulph, where nothing but sea beneath us and air above us was to be seen, as our eyes did behold the wonderful works of God in his creatures, which he had made innumerable, both small and great beasts, in the great and wide seas; so did our mouths taste, and our natures feed on, the goodness thereof in such fulness at all times, and in every place, as if he had commanded and enjoined the most profitable and most glorious works of his hands to wait upon us, not alone for the relief of our necessities, but also to give us delight in the contemplation of his excellence, in beholding the variety and order of his providence, with a particular taste of his fatherly care over us all the while.

The truth is, we often met with adverse winds, unwelcome storms, and to us (at that time) less welcome calms, and being as it were in the bosom of the burning zone, we felt the effects of sultry heat, not without the affrights of flashing lightning, and often terrifying of claps of thunder; yet still with the admixture of many comforts. For this we could not but take notice of, that whereas we were but badly furnished (our case considered) of fresh water, having never at all watered (to any purpose, or that we could say we were much the better for it) from our first setting forth out of *England* till this time, nor meeting with any place where we might conveniently water, till our coming to the river of *Plate* long after; yet after once we were come within 4 degrees of the line on this side, viz. after *Feb. 10.* and till we were past the line as many degrees towards the south, viz. till *Febr. 27.* there was no one day went over us but we received some rain, whereby our want of water was much supplied. This

^d A square stone, which is consecrated by the bishop, and lies under the corporal in the middle of the altar.

This also was observable, that of our whole fleet, being now six in number, notwithstanding the uncouthness of the way, and whatever other difficulties, by weather, or otherwise we met withal, not any one, in all this space, lost company of the rest; except only our *Portugueze* prize^e for one day, who *March* 28th was severed from us; but the day following, *March* 29th she found us again, to both her own, and our no little comfort. She had in her 28 of our men, and the best part of all our provision for drink; her short absence caused much doubting and sorrow in the whole company, neither could she then have been finally lost, without the overthrow of the whole voyage.

Among the many strange creatures which we saw, we took heedful notice of one, as strange as any; to wit, the flying fish, a fish of the bigness and proportion, of a reasonable or middle sort of Pilchards. He hath fins of the length of his whole body, from the bulk to the top of the tail, bearing the form, and supplying the like use to him, that wings do to other creatures. By the help of those fins, when he is chased of the *Bonito*, or great mackerel, (whom the *Aurata*, or dolphin likewise pursueth) and hath not strength to escape by swimming any longer, he listeth up himself above the water, and flieth a pretty height, sometimes lighting into boats or barks as they sail along. The quills of their wings are so proportionable, and finely set together, with a most thin and dainty film, that they might seem to serve for a much longer or higher flight, but the dryness of them is such, after some ten or twelve strokes, that he must needs into the water again to moisten them, which else would grow stiff and unfit for motion. The increase of this little and wonderful creature is in a manner infinite, the fry whereof lieth upon the upper part of the waters, in the heat of the sun, as dust upon the face of the earth, which being in bigness of a wheat-straw, and in length an inch more or less, do continually exercise themselves in both their faculties of nature: Wherein, if the Lord had not made them expert indeed, their generation could not have continued; being so desired a prey to so many which greedily hunt after them, forcing them to escape in the air by flight, when they cannot in the waters live in safety. Neither are they always free, or without danger in their flying; but as they escape one evil, by refusing the waters, so they sometimes fall into as great a mischief, by mounting up into the air, and that, by means of a

great and ravening fowl, named of some a Don or Spurkite, who feeding chiefly on such fish as he can come by at advantage, in their swimming in the brim of the waters, or leaping above the same, presently seizeth upon them with great violence, making havock, especially amongst these flying fishes, though with small profit to himself.

There is another sort of fish, which likewise flieth in the air, named a *Cutbill*: It's the same, whose bones the Goldsmiths commonly use, or at least not unlike the sort, a multitude of which, have at one time, in their flight, fallen into our ships amongst our men.

Passing thus, in beholding the most excellent works of the eternal God in the seas, as if we had been in a garden of pleasure, *April* the 5th we fell in with the coast of *Brazil*, in 31 degr. 30 min. towards the pole Antartick, where the land is low near the sea, but much higher within the country; having in depth not above 12 fathom, 3 leagues off from the shore: And being descried by the inhabitants, we saw great huge fires, made by them in sundry places. Which order of making fires, though it be universal, as well amongst *Christians* as *Heathens*, yet is it not likely that many do use it to that end which the *Brasilians* do: to wit, for a sacrifice to devils, whereat they intermix many and divers ceremonies of conjurations, casting up great heaps of sand, to this end, that if any ships shall go about to stay upon their coasts, their ministring spirits may make wreck of them; whereof the *Portugueze* by the loss of divers of their ships have had often experience.

In the reports of *Magellan's* voyage; it is said, that this people pray to no manner of thing, but live only according to the instinct of nature; which if it were true, there should seem to be a wonderful alteration in them since that time, being fallen from a simple and natural creature, to make Gods of Devils; but I am of the mind, that it was with them then as now it is, only they lacked then the like occasion, to put it in practise, which now they have: For then, they lived as a free people amongst themselves, but now are in most miserable bondage and slavery, both in body, goods, wife and children, and life itself, to the *Portugueze*, whose hard and most cruel dealings against them, forceth them to fly into the unfruitful parts of their own land, rather there to starve, or at least live miserably with liberty, than to abide such intolerable bondage, as they lay upon them, using the aforesaid practi-

ces

^e Then called the *Christopher*.

ces with Devils, both for a revenge against their oppressors, and also for a defence, that they have no further entrance into the country. And supposing indeed, that no other had used to travel by sea in ships, but their enemies only, they therefore used the same at our coming: Notwithstanding, our God made their devilish intent of none effect; for albeit there lacked not (within the space of our falling in with this coast) forcible storms and tempests, yet did we sustain no damage, but only the separating of our ships off of shore, but we could find no harbour in many leagues. And therefore coasting along the land, towards the south, *April 7th* we had a violent storm for the space of three hours, with thunder, lightning, and rain in great abundance, accompanied with a vehement south wind, directly against us, which caused a separation of the *Christopher* (*viz.* the *Caunter* which we took at cape *Blank*, in exchange for the *Christopher*, whose name she henceforward bore) from the rest of the fleet.

After this, we kept on our course, sometimes to the seaward, sometimes toward the shore, but always southward, as near as we could, till *April 14th* in the morning, at which time we passed by cape *St. Mary*, which lies in 35 degr. near the mouth of the river of *Plate*: And running within it about six or seven leagues along by the main, we came to anchor in a bay, under another cape which our general afterwards called cape *Joy*, by reason of the second day after our anchoring here, the *Christopher* (whom we had lost in the former storm) came to us again.

Among other cares which our general took in this action, next the main care of effecting the voyage itself, these were the principal, and chiefly subordinate: to keep our whole fleet (as near as possible we could) together; to get fresh water which is of continual use; and to refresh our men wearied with long toils at sea, as oft as we should find any opportunity of effecting the same. And for these causes it was determined, and publick notice thereof given at our departure from the islands of cape *Verde*, that the next rendezvous both for the recollecting of our navy (if it should be dispersed) as also watering, and the like, should be the river of *Plate*: Whether we were all to repair with all the convenient speed that could be made, and to stay one for another, if it should happen that we could not arrive there all together; and the effect we found answerable to our expectations; for here our severed ship (as hath been declared) found us again, and here we found those other helps also so much desired. The country hereabout is of a temperate and most sweet

air, and pleasant to behold; and besides the exceeding fruitfulness of the soil, 'tis stored with plenty of large and mighty deer.

Notwithstanding that in this first bay we found sweet and wholesome water even at pleasure, yet the same after the arrival of *Caunter*, we removed some 12 leagues farther up in another; where we found a long rock, or rather island of rocks, not far from the main; making a commodious harbour, especially against a southerly wind: Under them we anchored, and rode till the 20th day at night; in which mean space we killed divers seals, or sea-wolves (as the *Spaniard* calls them) which resorted to these rocks in great abundance. They are good meat, and were an acceptable food to us for the present, and a good supply of our provision for the future.

Hence, *April 20th* we weighed again, and sailed yet further up into the river, even till we found but three fathom deep, and that we rode with our ships in fresh water; but we staid not there, nor in any other place of the river, because that the winds being strong, the shoals many, and no safe harbour found, we could not without great danger so have done. Haling therefore to seaward again, the 27th of the same month (after that we had spent a fortnight in that river, to the great comfort of the whole fleet) we passed by the south side thereof into the main. The land here lieth south-south-west, and north-north-east, with shoal water, some three or four leagues off into the sea. It is about 36 degr. 20 min. and somewhat better, south latitude.

At our very first coming forth to sea again, to wit, the same night, our fly-boat the *Swan*, lost company of us: Whereupon, though our general doubted nothing of her happy coming forward again to the rest of the fleet; yet, because it was grievous to have such often losses, and that it was his duty as much as in him lay, to prevent all inconveniencies besides, that might grow; he determined to diminish the number of his ships, thereby to draw his men into less room; that both the fewer ships might the better keep company; and that they might also be the better appointed with new and fresh supplies of provision and men; one to ease the burden of another: especially, for that he saw the coast (it draweth now toward winter here) to be subject to many and grievous storms: And therefore he continued on his course, to find out a convenient harbour for that use; searching all that coast from 36 to 47 degr. (as diligently as contrary winds and sundry storms would permit) and yet found none for the purpose. And in the mean

mean time, viz. May 8th by another storm the *Caunter* also was once more severed from us. May 12th we had sight of land, in 47 degr. where we were forced to come to anchor in such road as we could find for the time. Nevertheless our general named the place *Cape Hope*, by reason of a bay discovered within the headland, which seemed to promise a good and commodious harbour. But by reason of many rocks lying off from the place, we durst not adventure with our ships into it without good and perfect discovery beforehand made.

Our general, especially in matters of moment, was never wont to rely only on other mens care, how trusty or skilful soever they might seem to be; but always contemning danger, and refusing no toil, he was wont himself to be one, whosoever was a second, at every turn; where courage, skill, or industry was to be employed; neither would he at this time intrust the discovery of these dangers to another's pains, but rather to his own experience, in searching out and founding of them. A boat being therefore hoisted forth, himself with some others the next morning, May 13th, rowed into the bay; and being now very nigh the shore, one of the men of the country shewed himself unto him, seeming very pleasant, singing and dancing, after the noise of a rattle which he shook in his hand, expecting earnestly his landing.

But there was suddenly so great an alteration in the weather, into a thick and misty fog, together with an extream storm and tempest, that our general being now three leagues from his ship, thought it better to return, then either to land, or make any other stay; and yet the fog thickned so mightily, that the sight of the ships was bereft them, and if captain *Thomas* (upon the abundance of his love and service to his general) had not adventured with his ship to enter that bay, in this perplexity, where good advice would not suffer our ships to bear in, while the winds were more tolerable, and the air clearer; we had sustained some great loss, or our general had been further endangered, who was now quickly received aboard his ship; out of which, being within the bay, they let fall an anchor, and rode there (God be praised) in safety. But our other ships, riding without, were so oppressed with the extremity of the storm, that they were forced to run off to the sea for their own safeguard, being in good hope only of the good success of that ship, which was gone in to relieve our general. Before this storm arose, our *Caunter* formerly lost, was come in the same day unto us in the same road,

but was put to sea again the same evening with the rest of the fleet.

The next day, May 14th, the weather being fair, and the winds moderate, but the fleet out of sight, our general determined to go ashore, to this end, that he might, by making of fires, give signs to the dispersed ships, to come together again into the road. Whereby at last, they were all assembled, excepting the *Swan*, lost long time before, and excepting our *Portuguese* prize, called the *Mary*; which weighing in this last storm the night before, now lost company, and was not found again in a long time after.

In this place (the people being removed up into the country, belike for fear of our coming) we found near unto the rocks, in houses made for that purpose, as also in divers other places, great store of Ostriches, at least to the number of 50, with much other fowl; some dried, and some in drying for their provision, as it seemed, to carry with them to the place of their dwellings. The Ostriches thighs were in bigness equal to reasonable legs of mutton; they cannot fly at all; but they run so swiftly, and take so long strides, that it is not possible for a man in running by any means to take them, neither yet to come so nigh them; as to have any shot at them either with bow or piece. Whereof our men had often proof on other parts of that coast, for all the country is full of them. We found there the tools or instruments which the people use in taking them. Amongst other means they use in betraying of these Ostriches, they have a great and large plume of feathers, orderly compact together upon the end of a staff; in the forepart, bearing the likeness of the head, neck, and bulk of an Ostrich; and in the hinder part, spreading itself out very large, sufficient (being holden before him) to hide the most part of the body of a man. With this it seemeth they stalk, driving them into some strait, or neck of land close to the sea side; where spreading long and strong nets, with their dogs which they have in readines at all times, they overthrow them, and make a common quarry. The country is very pleasant, and seemeth to be a fruitful soil.

Being afterwards driven to fall in with this place again, we had great acquaintance, and familiarity with the people, who rejoiced greatly in our coming, and in our friendship, in that we had done them no harm. But because this place was not fit or convenient harbour for us, to do our necessary business, neither yet to make provision of such things as we wanted, as water, wood, and such like, we departed thence the 15th of May.

At our departure thence, we held our course south and by west, and made about nine leagues in twenty-four hours; bearing very little sail, that our fleet might the easier get up with us, which by reason of the contrary winds, were cast a-stern of us.

In 47 degr. 30 min. we found a bay, which was fair, safe, and beneficial to us; very necessary for our use; into which we haled, and anchored May 17th; and the next day May 18th we came further into the same bay, where we cast anchor, and made our abode full fifteen days.

The very first day of our arrival here, our general having set things in some order, for the dispatch of our necessary business, being most careful for his two ships which were wanting, sent forth to the southward, captain *Winter* in the *Elizabeth*, vice-admiral; himself in the admiral, going forth northward into the sea to see, if happily they might meet with either of them: At which time, by the good providence of God, he himself met with the *Swan*, formerly lost at our departure from the river of *Plate*, and brought her into the same harbour, the same day: Where being after unladen, and discharged of her freight, she was cast off, and her iron work, and other necessaries being saved, for the better provision of the rest, of the remainder was made firewood, and other implements which we wanted. But all this while, of the other ship which we lost so lately, in our extremity, we could have no news.

While we were thus employed, after certain days of our stay in this place, being on shore in an island nigh unto the main, where at low water was free passage on foot; from the one to the other, the people of the country did shew themselves unto us; with leaping, dancing, and holding up of their hands, and making outcries after their manner: but being then high water, we could not go over to them on foot. Wherefore the general caused immediately a boat to be in readiness, and sent unto them such things as he thought would delight them; as knives, bells, bugles; and whercupon they being assembled together upon a hill, half an *English* mile from the water-side, sent down two of their company, running one after the other with a great grace, traversing their ground as it seemed after the manner of their wars, by degrees descending towards the water-side very swiftly. Notwithstanding, drawing nigh unto it, they made a stay, refusing to come near our men. Which our men perceiving, sent such things as they had tied with a string upon a rod, and stuck the same up at a reasonable distance from them, where they might see it. And as soon as our

men were departed from the place, they came and took those things, leaving instead of them, as in recompence, such feathers as they use to wear about their heads, with a bone made in manner of a tooth-pick, carved round about the top, and in length about 6 inches, being very smoothly burnished. Whereupon our general, with divers of his gentlemen and company, at low water went over to them to the main. Against his coming they remained still upon the hill, and set themselves in a rank, one by one; appointing one of their company to run before them from the one end of the rank to the other, and so back again, continually east and west, with holding up his hands over his head, and yielding forward his body in his running toward the rising and setting of the sun: And at every second or third turn at the most, erected his body against the midst of the rank of the people, lifting himself vaulting-wise from the ground towards the moon, being then over our heads: signifying thereby, as we conceived, that they called the sun and moon (whom they serve for Gods) to witness, that they meant nothing towards us but peace. But when they perceived that we ascended the hill apace, and drew nigh unto them, they seemed very fearful of our coming.

Wherefore our general not willing to give them any way an occasion to mislike, or be discomfited, retired his company; whereby they were so allured, and did so therein confirm themselves of us, that we were no enemies, neither meant them harm, that without all fear, divers came down with great speed after us, presently entering into traffick with our men; notwithstanding they would receive nothing at our hands, but the same must be first cast upon the ground, using this word *zussus* for exchange, *toytt* to cast upon the ground. And if they misliked any thing, they cried *corob, corob*, speaking the same with rattling in the throat. The wares we received from them were arrows of reeds, feathers, and such bones as are afore described.

This people go naked, except a skin of fur which they cast about their shoulders, when they sit or lie in the cold: but having any thing to do, as going or any other labour, they use it as a girdle about their loins. They wear their hair very long, but lest it might trouble them in their travel, they knit it up with a roll of *Ostrich* feathers, using the same rolls and hair together for a quiver for their arrows, and for a store-house, in which they carry the most things that they carry about them. Some of them within these rolls stick on either side of their heads (for a sign of honour

nour in their persons) a large and plain feather, which sheweth like horns afar off: so that such a head upon a naked body (if Devils do appear with horns) might very nigh resemble Devils.

The whole bravery of setting out themselves, standeth in painting their bodies with divers colours, and such works as they can devise. Some wash their faces with sulphur, or some such like substance; some paint their whole bodies black, leaving only their necks behind and before white, much like our Damsels that wear their squares, their necks and breasts naked. Some paint one shoulder black, another white, and their sides and legs interchangeably with the same colours; one still contrary to the other. The black part hath set upon it white moons, and the white part black suns, being the marks and characters of their Gods, as is before noted.

They have some commodity by painting of their bodies, for the which cause they use it so generally; and that I gather to be the defence it yieldeth against the piercing and nipping cold. For the colours being close laid on upon their skin, or rather in the flesh, as by continual renewing of these jucies which are laid on, soak'd into the inner part thereof, doth fill up the pores so close that no air or cold can enter, or make them once to shrink.

They have clean, comely, and strong bodies: They are swift of foot, and seem very active. Neither is any thing more lamentable (in my judgment) than that so goodly a people, and so lively creatures of God, should be ignorant of the true and living God. And so much the more is this to be lamented, by how much they are more tractable, and easy to be brought to the sheepfold of Christ: having in truth a land sufficient to recompence any Christian prince in the world, for the whole travel and labour, cost and charges bestowed in that behalf; with a wonderful enlarging of a kingdom, besides the glory of God by increasing of the church of Christ.

It is wonderful to hear, being never known to Christians before this time, how familiar they became in short space with us, thinking themselves to be joined with such a people, as they ought rather to serve, than offer any wrong or injury unto: presuming that they might be bold with our general as with a father, and with us as with brethren, and their near friends; neither seemed their love less towards us. One of the chiefest among them having on a time received a cap off our general's head, which he did daily wear, removing himself but a little from us, with an arrow pierced his leg deeply, causing

the blood to stream out upon the ground: signifying thereby, how unfeignedly he loved him, and giving therein a covenant of peace: The number of men which here did frequent our company, were about 50 persons. Within, in the southermost part of this bay, there is a river of fresh water, with a great many profitable islands; of which, some have always such store of seals or sea-wolves, as were able to maintain a huge army of men. Other islands being many and great, are so replenished with birds and fowl, as, if there were no other victuals, a wonderful multitude of people might be nourished by the increase of them for many posterities. Of these we killed some with shot, and some with staves, and took some with our hands, from mens heads and shoulders, upon which they lighted. We could not perceive that the people of the country had had any sort of boat or canoe, to come to these islands. Their own provision which they eat, for ought we could perceive, was commonly raw. For we should sometimes find the remnants of seals all bloody which they had gnawn with their teeth like dogs. They go all of them armed with a short bow, of about an ell in length, in their hands, with arrows of reeds, and headed with a flint stone, very cunningly cut and fastned.

This bay by reason of the plenty of seals therein found, (insomuch that we killed two hundred in the space of one hour) we called it *Seal Bay*. And having now made sufficient provision of victuals and other necessaries, as also happily finished all our business, *June 3d*, we set sail from thence, and coasting along towards the pole Antartick *June 12th*, we fell in with a little bay, in which we anchored for the space of two days, spent in the discharging of our *Caunter*, the *Christopher*, which we here laid up.

The 14th day we weighed again, and kept our course southward till the 17th, and then cast anchor in another bay in 50 degr. 20 min. lacking but little more than one degree of the mouth of the *Straights of Magellan*, through which lay, our so much desired passage into the south sea.

Here our general on good advice determined to alter his course, and turn his stern to the northward again, if happily God would grant we might find our ship and friends whom we lost in the great storm, as is before said. Forasmuch as if we should enter into the straight without them in our company, it must needs go hard with them; and we also in the mean time as well by their absence, as by the uncertainty of their state, must needs receive no small discomfort.

And

And therefore *June* 18th in the morning, putting to sea again with hearty and often prayers, we joined watchful industry to serve God's good providence; and held on our purpose to run back toward the line into the same height, in which they were first dissevered from us.

The 19th day of *June* toward night, having sailed within a few leagues of port *St. Julian*, we had our ship in sight; for which we gave God thanks with most joyful minds. And forasmuch as the ship was far out of order, and very leaky, by reason of extremity of weather which she had endured, as well before her losing company as in her absence, our general thought good to bear into *St. Julian* with his fleet, because it was so nigh at hand, and so convenient a place: intending there to refresh his wearied men, and cherish them which had in their absence tasted such bitterness of discomfort, besides the want of many things which they sustained.

Thus the next day, the 20th of *June*, we entered port *St. Julian*, which standeth in 49 degr. 30 min. and hath on the south side of the harbour, piked rocks like towers; and within the harbour many islands, which you may ride hard aboard of, but in going in you must borrow of the north shore.

Being now come to anchor, and all things fitted and made safe aboard, our general, with certain of his company, *viz. Thomas Drake's* brother, *John Thomas*, *Robert Winter*, *Oliver* the master gunner, *John Brewer*, and *Thomas Hood*, *June* 22d, rowed further in with a boat to find out some convenient place which might yield us fresh water, during the time of our abode there, and furnish us with supply for provision, to take to sea with us at our departure. Which work as it was of great necessity, and therefore carefully to be performed, so did not he think himself discharged of his duty, if he himself bestowed not the first travel therein, as his use was at all times in all other things belonging to the relieving of our wants, and the maintenance of our good estate, by the supplying of what was needful. Presently upon his landing, he was visited by two of the inhabitants of the place, whom *Magellan* named *Patagous*, or rather *Pentagours*, from their huge stature, and strength proportionable. These, as they seemed greatly to rejoice at his arrival, so did they shew themselves very familiar, receiving at our general's hands whatsoever he gave them, and taking great pleasure in seeing master *Oliver*, the master gunner of the *Admiral*, to shoot an *English* arrow; trying with him to shoot at a length, but came nothing near him.

Not long after, came one more of the same cast, but of a sower sort, for he, misliking of the familiarity which his fellows had used, seemed very angry with them, and strove earnestly to withdraw them, and turn them to become our enemies; which our general with his men not suspecting in them, used them as before; and one Mr. *Robert Winter*, thinking of pleasure to shoot an arrow at length, as Mr. *Oliver* had done before, that he which came last might have a sight thereof, the string of his bow broke; which, as before it was a terror unto them, so now broken, it gave them great encouragement and boldness, and as they thought, great advantage in their treacherous intent and purpose; not imagining that our calivers, swords, and targets, were any munition or weapon of war.

In which persuasion (as the general with his company were quietly, without any suspicion of evil, going down towards his boat) they suddenly being prepared, and gotten by stealth behind him, shot their arrows; chiefly at him which had the bow, not suffering him to string the same again, which he was about to have done, as well as he could: But being wounded in the shoulder at the first shot, and turning about, was sped with an arrow, which pierced his lungs, yet he fell not. But the master gunner being ready to shoot off his caliver, which took not fire in levelling thereof, was presently slain outright. In this extremity, if our general had not been both expert in such affairs, able to judge, and give present direction in the danger thereof, and had not valiantly thrust himself into the dance against these monsters, there had not one of our men, that there were landed, escaped with life. He therefore giving order that no man should keep any certain ground, but shift from place to place, encroaching still upon the enemy, using their targets, and other weapons for the defence of their bodies, and that they should break so many arrows, as by any means they could come by, being shot at them; wherein he himself was very diligent, and careful also in calling on them, knowing that their arrows being once spent, they should have these enemies at their devotion and pleasure, to kill or save. And this order being accordingly taken, himself, I say, with a good courage and trust in the true and living God, taking and shooting off the same piece, which the same gunner could not make to take fire, dispatched the first beginner of the quarrel, the same man which slew our master gunner. For the piece being charged with a bullet, and hail shot, and well aimed, tore out his belly and guts; with
great

great torment, as it seemed by his cry, which was so hideous and horrible a roar, as if ten bulls had joined together in roaring, wherewith the courage of his partners was so abated, and their hearts appalled; that notwithstanding divers of their fellows and countrymen appeared out of the woods, on each side, yet they were glad by flying away to save themselves, quietly suffering our men either to depart or stay. Our general chose rather to depart, than to take further revenge of them, which now he might, by reason of his wounded man, whom for many good parts he loved dearly; and therefore would rather have saved him, than slain an hundred enemies, but being past recovery, he died the second day after his being brought aboard again.

That night our master gunner's body being left ashore, for the speedier bringing of the other aboard, our general himself the next day, with his boat well appointed, returned to the shore, to fetch it likewise; which they found lying where it was left, but stripp'd of his uppermost garment, and having an *English* arrow struck in his right eye.

Both of these dead bodies were laid together in one grave, with such reverence as was fit for the earthen tabernacles of immortal souls; with such commendable ceremonies as belong unto soldiers of worth, in time of war, which they most truly and rightfully deserved.

Magellan was not altogether deceived, in naming of them Giants; for they generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bigness, and strength of body, as also in the hideousness of their voice. But yet they are nothing so monstrous, or giantlike as they were reported; there being some *English*-men, as tall as the highest of any that we could see; but peradventure, the *Spaniards* did not think that ever any *Englishman* would come thither to reprove them; and thereupon might presume the more boldly to lie: The name *Pentagones*, five cubits, viz. seven foot and half, describing the full height (if not somewhat more) of the highest of them.

But this is certain, that the *Spanish* cruelties there used, have made them more monstrous, in mind and manners, than they are in body; and more inhospitable, to deal with any strangers that shall come hereafter. For the loss of their friends (the remembrance whereof is assigned and conveyed over from one generation to another, amongst their posterity) breedeth an old grudge, which will not easily be forgotten, with so quarrellsome and revengeful a people. Notwithstanding the terror

which they had conceived of us, did henceforward so quench their heat, and take down their edge, that they both forgot revenge, and seeming by their countenance, to repent them of the wrong they had offered us, that meant them no harm, suffered us to do what we would, the whole space of two months after this, without any interruption or molestation by them; and it may perhaps be a means to breed a peace in that people, towards all that may hereafter this come that way.

To this evil, thus received at the hands of Infidels, there was adjoined and grew another mischief, wrought and continued closely amongst ourselves, as great, yea, far greater, and of far more grievous consequence than the former: But that it was, by God's providence, detected and prevented in time, which else had extended itself, not only to the violent shedding of innocent blood, by murdering our general, and such others as were most firm and faithful to him; but also to the final overthrow of the whole action intended, and to divers other most dangerous effects:

These plots have been laid before the voyage began in *England*: The very model of them was shewed and declared to our general in his garden at *Plymouth*, before his setting sail; which yet he either would not credit, as true or likely, of a person whom he loved so dearly, and was persuaded of to love him likewise unfeignedly, or thought by love and benefits, to remove and remedy it, if there were any evil purposes conceived against him.

And therefore, he did not only continue (to this suspected and accused person) all countenance, credit, and courtesies, which he was wont to shew and give him; but increased them, using him in a manner as another himself, and as his most inmost friend; lodging him with himself; giving him the second place, in all companies, in his presence; leaving in his hand, the state as it were of his own person, in his absence; imparting unto him all his counsels; allowing him free liberty in all things that were reasonable; and bearing often at his hands great infirmities; yea, despising that any private injury should break so firm a friendship, as he meant towards him. And therefore, was he oftentimes not a little offended, even with those, who upon conscience of their duty and knowledge, (that otherwise they should offend) disclosed from time to time unto him, how the fire increased, that threatened his own, together with the destruction of the whole action.

But at length, perceiving that his lenity and favours did little good; in that the

heat of ambition was not yet allayed, nor could be quenched, as it seemed, but by blood; and that the manifold practices grew dayly more and more, even to extremities; he thought it high time to call these practices into question, before it were too late to call any question of them into hearing. And therefore setting good watch over him, and assembling all his captains and gentlemen of his company together, he propounded to them, the good parts which were in the gentleman, the great good will, and inward affection, more than brotherly, which he had ever since his first acquaintance born him, not omitting the respect which was had of him, amongst no mean personages in *England*; and afterwards delivered the letters, which were written to him, with the particulars from time to time, which had been observed, not so much by himself as by his good friends; not only at sea, but even at *Plymouth*; not bare words but writings; not writings alone, but actions, tending to the overthrow of the service in hand, and making away of his person.

Proofs were required and alledged, so many, and so evident, that the gentleman himself, stricken with remorse of his inconsiderate and unkind dealing, acknowledged himself to have deserved death, yea, many deaths; for that he conspired, not only the overthrow of the action, but of the principal actor also, who was not a stranger or ill-wisher, but a dear and true friend unto him; and therefore in a great assembly, openly besought them, in whose hands justice rested, to take some order for him, that he might not be compelled to enforce his own hands against his own bowels, or otherwise to become his own executioner.

The admiration and astonishment hereat, in all the hearers, even those which were his nearest friends, and most affected him, was great; yea, in those, which for many benefits received from him, had good cause to love him: But yet the general was most of all distracted, and therefore withdrew himself, as not able to conceal his tender affection, requiring them that had heard the whole matter, to give their judgments, as they would another day answer it unto their prince, and unto Almighty God, judge of all the earth. Therefore they all, above forty in number, the chiefest in place and judgment in the whole fleet, after they had discussed diversely of the case, and alledged whatsoever came in their minds, or could be there produced by any of his other friends, with their own hands under seal, adjudged that, *He had deserved death, and that it stood, by no means*

with their safety, to let him live: And therefore, they remitted the manner thereof, with the rest of the circumstances to the general.

This judgment, and as it were affize, was held at land^e, in one of the islands of that port; which afterwards, in memory hereof was called, the island of *true justice and judgment*.

Now after this verdict was thus returned unto our general (unto whom, for his company, her Majesty before his departure, had committed her sword, to use for his safety, with these words; *We do account that he which striketh at thee Drake, striketh at us*) he called for the guilty party, and caused to be read unto him the several verdicts, which were written, and propounded of him; which being acknowledged for the most part (for none had given heavier sentence against him, than he had given against himself) our general proposed unto him this choice: *Whether he would chuse to be executed in this island, or to be set on land on the main, or return into England, there to answer his deed before the lords of her Majesty's counsel?*

He most humbly thanked the general for his clemency, extended towards him in such ample sort; and craving some respite to consult thereon, and so make his choice advisedly: The next day he returned this answer, that, *Albeit he had yielded in his heart, to entertain so great a sin, as whereof now he was justly condemned; yet, he had a care, and that excelling all other cares, to die a Christian man, that whatsoever did become of his clay body, he might remain assured of an eternal inheritance, in a far better life. This he feared, if he should be set on land amongst Infidels, how he should be able to maintain this assurance, feeling in his own frailty, how mighty the contagion is of lewd custom.* And therefore he besought the general most earnestly, that *He would yet have a care, and regard of his soul; and never jeopard it amongst heathen and savage Infidels. If he should return into England, he must first have a ship, and men to conduct it, with sufficient victuals; two of which though they were had, yet for the third, he thought no man would accompany him, in so sad a message, to so vile an issue, from so honourable a service. But if that there were, which could induce their minds, to return with him, yet the very shame of the return, would be as death, or more grievous if it were possible; because he should be so long a dying, and die so often.* Therefore he professed, *That with all his heart, he did embrace the first branch of the General's proffer; desiring only his favour, that they might receive the holy communion once again together*

^e At port *Julian*, *ibid.*



84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 page 447 v. 2

**A Chart
of the
STREIGHTS
of
MAGELLAN**

Longitude West from the Meridian of London.

P A T A G O N U M

THE SOUTH SEA

R E G I O

K I N G C H A R L E S

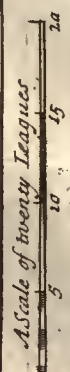
T E R R A D E L F U E G O

L A N D



Name of Several Islands in the Straights

A Elizabeth's I	H H Aringtons I
B S Bartholomew's I	I E of Sandricks I
C S Georges I	K Secretary Wrens J
D Charles' I	L Whale point
E James I	M Middleton
F Monmouth I	N Westminster I
G Ruperts I	O The Lawyers I ^s



52 53 54 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76

together before his death; and that he might not die any otherwise than a gentleman's death.

Though fundry reasons were used by many to persuade him to take either of the other ways, yet when he remained resolute in his former determination, both parts of his last request were granted: And the next convenient day a communion was celebrated by Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, preacher and pastor of the fleet at that time. The general himself communicated in this sacred ordinance, with this condemned penitent gentleman; who shewed great tokens of a contrite and repentant heart, as who was more deeply displeas'd with his own act, than any man else^b. And after this holy repast, they dined also at the same table together, as chearfully in sobriety, as ever in their lives they had done aforetime; each cheering up the other, and taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as if some journey only had been in hand.

After dinner, all things being brought in a readiness, by him that supplied the room of the Provost Marshal; without any dallying, or delaying the time, he came forth, and kneeled down, preparing at once, his neck for the axe, and his spirit for heaven: Which having done, without long ceremony, as who had before digested this whole tragedy, he desired all the rest to pray for him, and desired the executioner to do his office, not to fear nor spare.

Thus having by the worthy manner of his death (being much more honourable by it, than blameable for any other of his actions) fully blotted out whatever stain his fault might seem to bring upon him, he left unto our fleet a lamentable example of a goodly gentleman, who in seeking advancement unfit for him, cast away himself; and unto posterity a monument of I know not what fatal calamity, incident to that port, and such like actions, which might happily afford a new pair of parallels to be added to *Plutarch's*. In that the same place, near about the same time of the year, witnessed the execution of two gentlemen, suffering both for the like cause, employed both in like service, entertained both in great place, endued both with excellent qualities, the one 58 years after the other.

For on the main, our men found a gibbet fallen down, made of a spruce mast, with mens bones underneath it, which they conjectured to be the same gibbet, which *Magellan* commanded to be erected in the

year 1520, for the execution of *John Carthagene*, the bishop of *Burgos's* cousin, who by the king's order, was joined with *Magellan* in commission, and made his vice-admiral.

In the island, as we digged to bury this gentleman, we found a great grinding-stone, broken in two parts, which we took and set fast in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building up the middle space, with other stones and turfs of earth, and engraved in the stones the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure; and a memorial of our general's name in *Latin*, that it might the better be understood of all that should come after us.

These things thus ended, and set in order, our general discharging the *Mary*, viz. our *Portuguese* prize, because she was leaky and troublesome, defaced her, and then left her ribs and keel upon the island, where for two months together we had pitched our tents. And so having wooded, watered, trimmed our ships, dispatched all our other businesses, and brought our fleet into the smallest number, even three only, besides our pinnaces, that we might the easier keep ourselves together, be the better furnished with necessaries, and be the stronger mann'd, against whatsoever need should be; *August 17th* we departed out of this port, and being now in great hope of a happy issue to our enterprize; which Almighty God hitherto had so blest and prospered, we set our course for the *Streights*, south-west.

August 20th we fell with the cape; near which lies the entrance into the *Streight*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Capo virgin Maria*, appearing four leagues before you come to it with high and steep grey cliffs, full of black stars, against which the sea beating, sheweth as it were the spoutings of whales, having the highest of the cape, like cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*. At this cape our general caused his fleet, in homage to our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty, to strike their top-sails upon the bunt, as a token of his willing and glad mind, to shew his dutiful obedience to her highness, whom he acknowledged to have full interest, and right in that new discovery; and withal, in remembrance of his most honourable friend *Sir Christopher Hatton*, he changed the name of the ship, which himself went in, from the *Pellican* to be called the *Golden Hind*; which ceremonies being ended, together with a sermon, teaching

^b Here I can't help taking notice of those historians, who take this occasion to blacken the memory of *Sir Francis Drake*, by saying, that this accusation was a mere contrivance of his to remove the emulator of his glory; or, that the admiral had it in commission, and offered this man a sacrifice to the earl of *Leicester's* revenge, on account of some personal reflections: When every circumstance of this relation is a plain proof to the contrary.

ing true obedience, with prayers and giving of thanks for her majesty and most honourable council, with the whole body of the commonweal and church of God; we continued our course on into the said frete, where passing with land in sight on both sides, we shortly fell with so narrow a strait, as carrying with it much wind, often turnings, and many dangers, requireth an expert judgment in him that shall pass the same; it lieth W. N. W. and E. S. East; but having left this strait astern, we seemed to be come out of a river of two leagues broad, into a large and main sea; having, the night following, an island in sight, which (being in height nothing inferior to the island *Fogo* before spoken of) burning (like it also) aloft in the air, in a wonderful sort, without intermission.

It hath formerly been received, as an undoubted truth, that the seas, following the course of the first mover, from the east to west, have a continual current through this strait; but our experience found the contrary; the ebbings and flowings here being as orderly (in which the water rises and falls more than five fathoms upright) as on other coasts.

The 24th of *August*, being *Bartholomew* Day, we fell within three islands, bearing trianglewise one from another; one of them was very fair and large, and of a fruitful soil, upon which being next unto us, and the weather very calm, our general with his gentlemen, and certain of his mariners, then landed; taking possession thereof in her Majesty's name, and to her use, and called the same *Elizabeth* island.

The other two, though they were not so large, nor so fair to the eye, yet were they to us exceeding useful, for in them we found great store of strange birds, which could not fly at all, nor yet run so fast as that they could escape us with their lives; in body they are less than a goose, and bigger than a mallard, short and thick set together, having no feathers, but, instead thereof, a certain hard and matted down; their beaks are not much unlike the bills of crows; they lodge and breed upon the land, where making earths, as the conies do, in the ground, they lay their eggs, and bring up their young; their feeding and provision to live on is in the sea, where they swim in such sort as nature may seem to have granted them no small prerogative in swiftness, both to prey upon others, and themselves to escape from any others that seek to seize upon them; and such was the infinite resort of these birds to these islands, that in the space of one day we killed no less than 3000; and, if the increase be according to the number, it is not to be

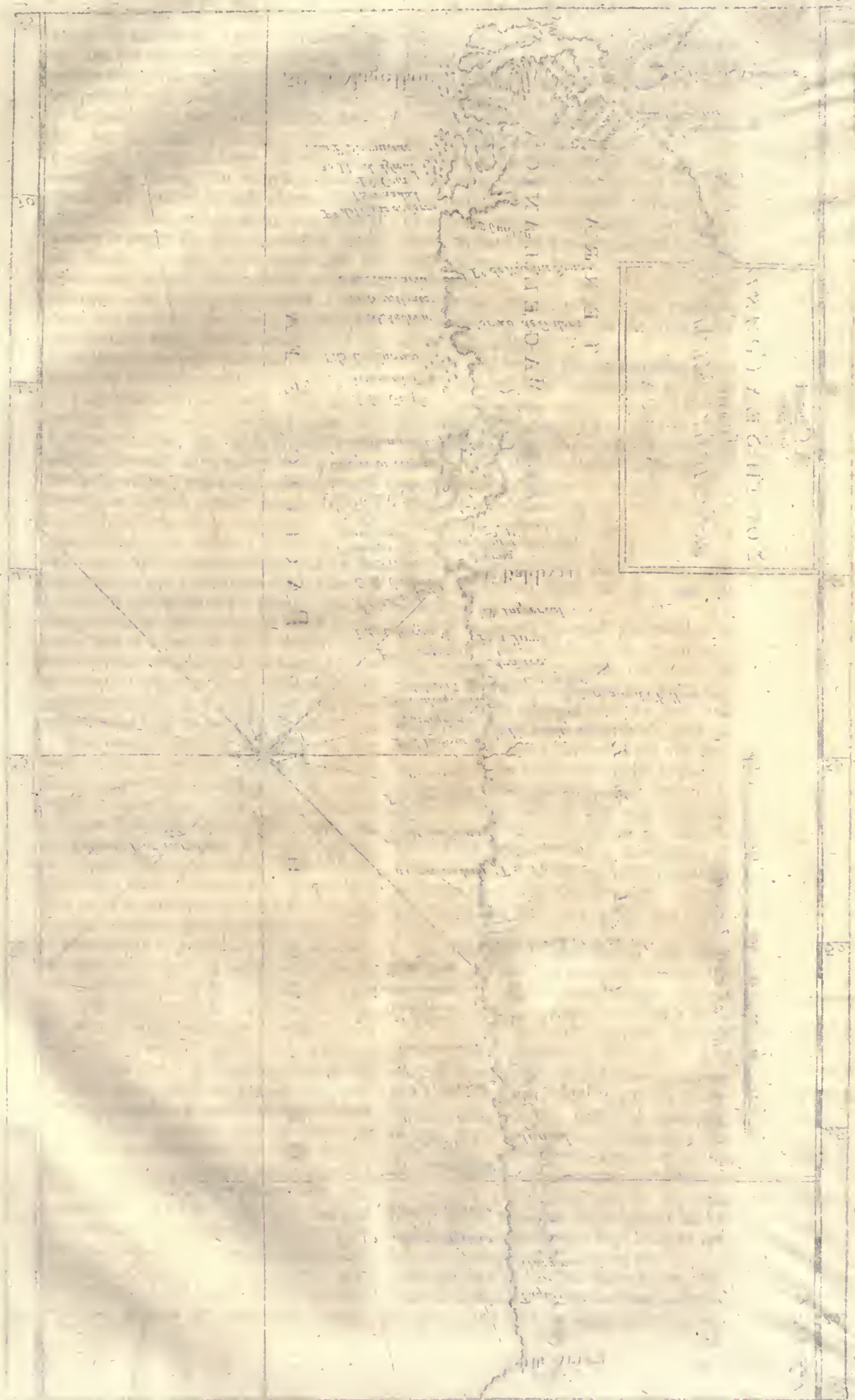
thought that the world hath brought forth a greater blessing in one kind of creature in so small a circuit, so necessarily and plentifully serving the use of man; they are a very good and wholesome victual: our general named these islands, the one *Bartholomew*, according to the day; the other *St. George*, in honour of *England*, according to the ancient custom there observed.

In the island of *St. George*, we found the body of a man, so long dead before, that his bones would not hold together, being moved out of the place whereon they lay.

From these islands, to the entrance into the *South-sea*, the frete is very crooked, having many turnings, and as it were shuttings up, as if there were no passage at all; by means whereof we were often troubled with contrary winds, so that some of our ships recovering a cape of land, entering another reach, the rest were forced to alter their course, and come to anchor where they might. It is true, which *Magellan* reporteth of this passage, namely, that there be many fair harbours, and store of fresh water; but some ships had need to be freighted with nothing else besides anchors and cables, to find ground in most of them to come to anchor; which, when any extreme gusts, or contrary winds do come (whereunto the place is altogether subject) is a great hindrance to the passage, and carrieth with it no small danger.

The land, on both sides, is very high and mountainous, having on the north and west side the continent of *America*, and on the south and east part, nothing but islands; among which lie innumerable fretes or passages into the *South-sea*. The mountains arise with such tops and spires into the air, and of so rare a height, as they may well be accounted amongst the wonders of the world; environed, as it were, with many regions of congealed clouds and frozen meteors, whereby they are continually fed and increased, both in the height and bigness, from time to time; retaining that which they have once received, being little again diminished by the heat of the sun, as being so far from reflexion, and so nigh the cold and frozen region.

But notwithstanding all this, yet are the low and plain grounds very fruitful, the grass green and natural, the herds, that are of very strange sorts, good and many; the trees, for the most part of them, always green; the air of the temperature of our country; the water most pleasant; and the soil agreeing to any grain which we have growing in our country; a place, no doubt, that lacketh nothing, but a people

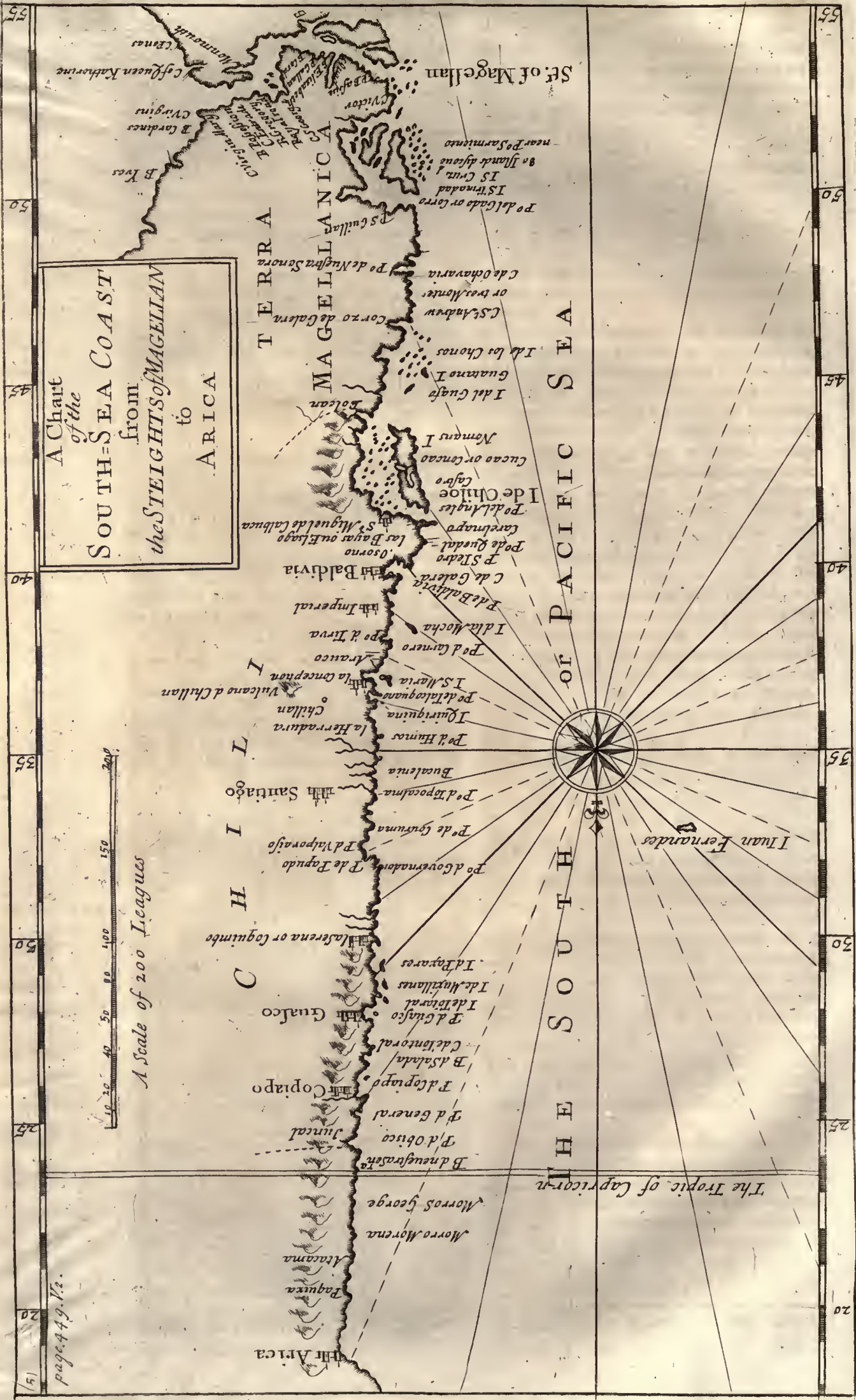
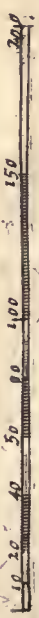


Batavia
Sourabaya
Semarang

SOUTH-EAST ASIA
INDONESIA

A Chart
of the
SOUTH-SEA COAST
from
the STRAIGHTS of MAGELLAN
to
ARICA

A Scale of 200 Leagues



people to use the fame to the creator's glory, and the increasing of the church. The people inhabiting these parts, made fires as we passed by in divers places.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the *South-sea*, we had such a shutting up to the northward, and such large and open fretes toward the south, that it was wonderful which way we should pass without further discovery: For which cause, our general having brought his fleet to anchor under an island, himself, with certain of his gentlemen, rowed in a boat to descry the passage; who having discovered a sufficient way towards the north, in their return to their ships, met a canoe under the same island where we rode then at anchor, having in her divers persons.

This canoe or boat was made of the bark of divers trees; having a prow and a stern standing up, and semicirclewise, yielding inward, of one form and fashion; the body whereof was a most dainty mould, bearing in it most comely proportion and excellent workmanship, inasmuch as to our general and us, it seemed never to have been done without the cunning and expert judgment of art; and that not for the use of so rude and barbarous a people, but for the pleasure of some great and noble personage, yea of some prince: it had no other closing up or caulking in the seams but the stitching with thongs made of seal-skins, or other such beast, and yet so close that it received very little or no water at all.

The people are of a mean stature, but well set and compact in all their parts and limbs; they have great pleasure in painting their faces, as the others have of whom we have spoken before. Within the said island they had a house of mean building, of certain poles, and covered with skins of beasts; having therein fire, water, and such meat as commonly they can come by, as seals, muscles, and such like.

The vessels wherein they kept their water, and their cups in which they drink, are made of barks of trees, as was their canoe, and that with no less skill (for the bigness of the thing) being of a very formal shape and good fashion. Their working tools, which they use in cutting these things and such other, are knives made of most huge and monstrous muscle-shells (the like whereof have not been seen or heard of lightly by any travellers, the meat thereof being very favourable and good in eating) which after they have broken off the thin and brittle substance of the edge, they rub and grind them upon stones had for the purpose, till they have tempered and set such an edge upon them, that no wood is so hard but they will cut it at pleasure with the same, whereof we ourselves had expe-

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rience. Yea they cut therewith bones of a marvellous hardness; making of them figgies to kill fish, wherein they have a most pleasant exercise with great dexterity.

The sixth of *September* we had left astern us all these troublesome islands, and were entered into the *South-sea*, or *Mare del zur*; at the cape whereof, our general had determined, with his whole company, to have gone ashore, and there, after a sermon, to have left a monument of her majesty engraven in metal, for a perpetual remembrance, which he had in a readiness for that end prepared; but neither was there any anchoring, neither did the wind suffer us to make a stay.

Only this by all our mens observations was concluded, that the entrance, by which we came into this strait, was in 52 deg. the midst in 53 deg. 15 m. and the going out in 52 deg. 30 m. being 150 leagues in length; at the very entry, supposed also to be about 10 leagues in breadth. After we were enter'd ten leagues within it, it was found not past a league in breadth; farther within, in some places very large, in some very narrow; and, in the end, found to be no strait at all, but all islands.

Now when our general perceived that the nipping cold, under so cruel a frowning winter, had impaired the health of some of his men, he meant to have made the more haste again toward the line, and not to sail any farther towards the pole antarctic, lest being farther from the sun, and nearer the cold, we might haply be overtaken with some greater danger of sickness. But God giving men leave to purpose, reserveth to himself the disposition of all things; making their intents of none effect, or changing their meanings oft-times clean into the contrary, as may best serve for his own glory and their profit.

For *September 7*. the second day after our entrance into the *South-sea* (called by some *mare pacificum*, but proving to us rather to be *mare furiosum*) God, by a contrary wind and intolerable tempest, seemed to set himself against us; forcing us not only to alter our course and determination, but with great trouble, long time, many dangers, hard escapes, and final separating of our fleet, to yield ourselves unto his will. Yea, such was the extremity of the tempest, that it appeared to us as if he had pronounced a sentence, not to stay his hand, nor to withdraw his judgment till he had buried our bodies and ships also, in the bottomless depth of the raging sea.

In the time of this incredible storm, the 15th of *September*, the moon was eclipsed in *Aries*, and darkned about three points,

for the space of two glasses; which, being ended, might seem to give us some hope of alteration and change of weather to the better. Notwithstanding, as the ecliptical conflict could add nothing to our miserable estate, no more did the ending thereof ease us any thing at all, nor take away any part of our troubles from us; but our eclipse continued still in its full force so prevailing against us, that for the space of full 52 days together, we were darkned more than the moon by 20 parts, or more than we by any means could ever have preserved, or recovered light of ourselves again, if the Son of God, which laid this burden upon our backs, had not mercifully born it up with his own shoulders, and upheld us by his own power, beyond any possible strength or skill of man. Neither indeed did we at all escape, but with the feeling of great discomforts through the same.

For these violent and extraordinary flaws (such as seldom have been seen) still continuing, or rather increasing, *September* 30th, in the night, caused the sorrowful separation of the *Marigold* from us, in which was captain *John Thomas*, with many others of our dear friends; who by no means, that we could conceive, could help themselves, but by spooming along before the sea: with whom albeit we could never meet again, yet (our general having beforehand given order, that if any of our fleet did lose company, the place of resort to meet again should be in 30 degr, or thereabouts, upon the coasts of *Peru*, toward the equinoctial) we long time hoped (till experience showed our hope was vain) that there we should joyfully meet with them, especially for that they were well provided of victuals, and lack'd no skilful and sufficient men (besides their captain) to bring forwards the ship to the place appointed.

From the seventh of *September* (in which the storm began) till the seventh of *October* we could not by any means recover any land (having in the mean time been driven so far south as to the 37 degr. and somewhat better;) on this day towards night, somewhat to the northward of that cape of *America*, (whereof mention is made before in the description of our departure from the strait into the sea) with a sorry sail we entered a harbour, where hoping to enjoy some freedom and ease till the storm was ended, we received, within few hours after our coming to anchor, so deadly a stroke and hard entertainment, that our admiral left not only an anchor behind her, through the violence and fury of the flaw, but in departing thence, also lost the company and sight of our vice-admiral, the *Elizabeth*; partly through the negligence of

those that had the charge of her, partly through a kind of desire that some in her had to be out of these troubles, and to be at home again; which (as since is known) they thenceforward, by all means, assayed and performed; for the very next day, *October* 8. recovering the mouth of the straits again (which we were now so near unto) they returned back the same way by which they came forward, and coasting *Brasil*, they arrived in *England*, *June* 2, the year following.

So that now our admiral, if she had retained her old name of *Pellican*, which she bore at our departure from our country, she might have been now indeed said to be as a *Pellican* alone in the wilderness: for albeit our general fought the rest of his fleet with great care, yet could we not have any sight or certain news of them by any means.

From this bay of parting of friends, we were forcibly driven back again into 55 degr. towards the pole antartic; in which height we ran in among the islands before-mentioned, lying to the southward of *America*, through which we passed from one sea to the other, as hath been declared; where, coming to anchor, we found the waters there to have their indraught and free passage, and that through no small guts, or narrow channels, but indeed thro' as large fretes or streights as it hath at the supposed streights of *Magellan* through which we came.

Among these islands, making our abode with some quietness for a very little while, (*viz.* two days) and finding divers good and wholesome herbs, together with fresh water, our men, which before were weak, and much impaired in their health, began to receive good comfort, especially by the drinking of one herb (not much unlike that herb which we commonly call penny-leaf) which purging with great facility, afforded great help and refreshing to our wearied and sickly bodies: but the winds returning to their old wont, and the seas raging after their former manner, yea every thing as it were setting itself against our peace and desired rest, here was no stay permitted, neither any safety to be looked for.

For such was the present danger, by forcing and continual flaws, that we were rather to look for present death than hope for any delivery, if God almighty should not make the way for us: the winds were such as if the bowels of the earth had set all at liberty; or, as if the clouds under heaven had been called together, to lay their force on that one place: the seas, which by nature, and of themselves are heavy, and of a weighty substance, were rolled

rolled up from the depths, even from the roots of the rocks, as if it had been a scroll of parchment, which by the extremity of heat runneth together; and being aloft, were carried in most strange manner and abundance, as feathers or drifts of snow, by the violence of the winds, to water the exceeding tops of high and lofty mountains. Our anchors, as false friends in such a danger, gave over their holdfast, and, as if it had been with horror of the thing, did shrink down to hide themselves in this miserable storm; committing the distressed ship and helpless men to the uncertain rolling seas, which tossed them like a ball in a racquet. In this case, to let fall more anchors would avail us nothing; for being driven from our first place of anchoring, so unmeasurable was the depth, that 500 fathom would fetch no ground; so that the violent storm without intermission, the impossibility to come to anchor, the want of opportunity to spread any sails, the most mad seas, the lee shores, the dangerous rocks, the contrary and most intolerable winds, the impossible passage out, the desperate tarrying there, and inevitable perils on every side, did lay before us so small likelihood to escape present destruction, that if the special providence of God himself had not supported us, we could never have endured that woful state, as being environ'd with most terrible and most fearful judgments round about. For truly it was more likely that the mountains should have been rent in sunder from the top to the bottom, and cast headlong into the sea, by these unnatural winds, than that we, by any help or cunning of man, should free the life of any one amongst us.

Notwithstanding, the same God of mercy, which delivered *Jonas* out of the whale's belly, and heareth all those that call upon him faithfully in their distress; looked down from heaven, beheld our tears, and heard our humble petitions, joined with holy vows. Even God (whom not the winds and seas alone, but even the devils themselves and powers of hell obey) did so wonderfully free us, and make our way open before us, as it were by his holy angels still guiding and conducting us, that more than the affright and amaze of this estate, we received no part of damage in all the things that belonged unto us.

But escaping from these straits and miseries, as it were through the needle's eye (that God might have the greater glory in our delivery) by the great and effectual care and travel of our general, the Lord's instrument therein, we could now no longer forbear, but must needs find some place of refuge, as well to provide water, wood, and other necessaries, as to com-

fort our men, thus worn and tir'd out by so many and so long intolerable toils: the like whereof, it is to be supposed, no traveller hath felt, neither hath there ever been such a tempest (that any records make mention of) so violent, and of such continuance, since *Noah's* flood; for, as hath been said, it lasted from *September 7.* to *October 28.* full 52 days.

Not many leagues therefore to the southward of our former anchoring, we ran in again among these islands, where we had once more better likelihood to rest in peace; and so much the rather, for that we found the people of the country travelling for their living, from one island to another in their canoes, both men, women, and young infants wrapt in skins, and hanging at their mothers backs; with whom he had traffick for such things as they had, as chains of certain shells, and such other trifles. Here the Lord gave us three days to breathe ourselves, and to provide such things as we wanted, albeit the same was with continual care and troubles to avoid imminent dangers, which the troubled seas and blustering winds did every hour threaten unto us.

But when we seemed to have stayed there too long, we were more rigorously assaulted by the not formerly ended, but now more violently renewed storm, and driven then also with no small danger, leaving behind us the greater part of our cable with the anchor; being chased along by the winds, and buffeted incessantly in each quarter by the seas (which our general interpreted, as though God had sent them on purpose to the end which ensued) till at length we fell with the uttermost part of land towards the south pole, and had certainly discovered how far the same doth reach southward from the coast of *America* aforesaid.

The uttermost cape or headland of all these islands stands near in the 56th degr. without which there is no main nor island to be seen to the southward; but that the *Atlantick* ocean and the *South-Sea* meet in a most large and free scope.

It hath been a dream through many ages, that these islands have been a main; and that it hath been *terra incognita*, wherein many strange monsters lived. Indeed it might truly, before this time, be called *incognita*; for howsoever the maps and general descriptions of cosmographers, either upon the deceivable reports of other men, or the deceitful imaginations of themselves (supposing never herein to be corrected) have set it down; yet it is true, that before this time it was never discovered, or certainly known by any traveller, that we have heard of.

And

And here, as in a fit place, it shall not be amiss to remove that error in opinion, which hath been held by many, of the impossible return out of *Mar del zur* into the west ocean, by reason of the supposed eastern current and Levant winds, which (say they) speedily carry any thither, but suffer no return. They are herein likewise altogether deceived; for neither did we meet with any such current, neither had we any such certain winds, with any such speed, to carry us through; but at all times in our passage there, we found more opportunity to return back again into the west ocean, than to go forward into *Mar del zur*, by means either of current or winds to hinder us, whereof we had experience more than we wished; being glad oftentimes to alter our course, and to fall astern again, with frank wind (without any impediment of any such surmised current) farther in one afternoon than we could fetch up or recover again in a whole day with a reasonable gale. And in that they alledge the narrowness of the frete, and want of sea-room, to be the cause of this violent current; they are herein no less deceived, than they were in the other without reason: for besides that, it cannot be said that there is one only passage, but rather innumerable; it is most certain, that a sea-board all these islands, there is one large and main sea, wherein if any will not be satisfied, nor believe the report of our experience and eye-sight, he should be advised to suspend his judgment, till he hath either tried it himself by his own travel, or shall understand by other travellers, more particulars to confirm his mind therein.

Now as we were fallen to the uttermost part of these islands *October* 28. our troubles did make an end, the storm ceased, and all our calamities (only the absence of our friends excepted) were removed, as if God, all this while, by his secret providence, had led us to make this discovery; which being made according to his will, he stayed his hand, as pleased his Majesty therein, and refreshed us as his servants.

At these southerly parts we found the night, in the latter end of *October*, to be but two hours long, the sun being yet above 7 degrees distant from the tropick; so that it seemeth, being in the tropick, to leave very little, or no night at all in that place.

There be few of all these islands but have some inhabitants, whose manners, apparel, houses, canoes, and way of living, is like unto those formerly spoken of, a little before our departure out of the *Streights*. To all these islands did our general give one name, to wit, *Elizabethides*.

After two days stay, which we made in and about these islands, the 30th of *October* we set sail; shaping our course right north-west, to coast along the parts of *Peru*, for so the general maps set out the land to lie, both for that we might with convenient speed, fall with the height of 30 deg. being the place appointed for the rest of our fleet to re-assemble; as also that no opportunity might be lost, in the mean time to find them out, if it seemed good to God to direct them to us.

In this course we chanced (the next day) with two islands, being as it were store-houses, of most liberal provision of victuals for us, of birds; yielding not only sufficient and plentiful store for us who were present, but enough to have served all the rest also which were absent.

Thence (having furnished ourselves to our content) we continued our course *November* 1st, still north-west, as we had formerly done; but in going on, we soon espied, that we might easily have been deceived; and therefore casting about, and steering upon another point, we found that the general maps did err from the truth, in setting down the coast of *Peru*, for 12 deg. at least to the northward, of the supposed strait; no less then is the north-west point of the compass different from the north-east, perceiving hereby, that no man had ever by travel discovered any part of these 12 degrees; and therefore the setters forth of such descriptions, are not to be trusted; much less honoured in their false and fraudulent conjectures, which they use, not in this alone, but in divers other points of no small importance.

We found this part of *Peru*, all along to the height of *Lima*, which is 12 deg. south of the line, to be mountainous and very barren, without water or wood, for the most part, except in certain places inhabited by the *Spaniards* and few others, which are very fruitful and commodious.

After we were once again thus fallen in with the land, we continually coasted along, till we came to the height of 37 deg. or thereabouts; and finding no convenient place of abode, nor likelihood to hear any news of our ships, we ran off again with an island, which lay in sight, named of the *Spaniards*, *Mucho*, by reason of the greatness and large circuit thereof.

At this island coming to anchor, *November* 25. we found it to be a fruitful place, and well stored with sundry sorts of good things, as sheep and other cattle, maize, which is a kind of grain whereof they make bread, potatoes, with such other roots: besides that, it is thought to be wonderful rich in gold, and to want no good thing for the use of man's life. The inhabitants

inhabitants are such *Indians*, as by the cruel and most extreme dealing of the *Spaniards* have been driven to fly from the main, here to relieve and fortify themselves. With this people our general thought it meet to have traffick for fresh victuals and water; and for that cause, the very same night of our arrival there, himself with divers of his company went ashore, to whom the people with great courtesy came down, bringing with them such fruits and other victuals as they had, and two very fat sheep, which they gave our general for a present. In recompence whereof, we bestowed upon them again many good and necessary things; signifying unto them, that the end of his coming was for no other cause, but by way of exchange to traffick with them for such things as we needed, and they could spare; and in particular for such as they had already brought down upon us, besides fresh water, which we desired of them. Herein they held themselves well contented, and seemed to be not a little joyful of our coming; appointing where we should the next morning have fresh water at pleasure; and withal signifying, that then also they would bring us down such other things as we desired to serve our turns.

The next day therefore very early in the morning (all things being made ready for traffick, as also vessels prepar'd to bring the water) our general taking great care for so necessary provision, repaired to the shore again; and setting aland two of his men, sent with them their barricoes to the watering place assign'd the night before; who having peaceably pass'd on one half of the way, were then with no small violence set upon by those traitorous people, and suddenly slain: and to the end that our general, with the rest of his company, should not only be stay'd from rescuing them, but also might fall (if it were possible) into their hands in like manner, they had laid closely behind the rocks an ambushment of (as we guesst) about 500 men, armed and well appointed for such a mischief; who suddenly attempting their purpose (the rocks being very dangerous for the boat, and the sea-gate exceeding great) by shooting their arrows, hurt and wounded every one of our men, before they could free themselves, or come to the use of their weapons to do any good. The general himself was shot in the face under his right eye, and close by his nose, the arrow piercing a marvellous way in, under *basis cerebri*, with no small danger of his life: besides that, he was grievously wounded in the head. The rest, being nine per-

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sons in the boat, were deadly wounded in divers parts of their bodies, if God almost miraculously had not given cure to the same. For our chief surgeon being dead, and the other absent by the loss of our vice-admiral, and having none left us but a boy, whose good will was more than any skill he had, we were little better than altogether destitute of such cunning and helps, as so grievous a state of so many wounded bodies did require. Notwithstanding, God, by the good advice of our general, and the diligent putting to of every man's help, did give such speedy and wonderful cure, that we had all great comfort thereby, and yielded God the glory thereof.

The cause of this force and injury by these *Islanders*, was no other but the deadly hatred which they bear against their civil enemies the *Spaniards*, for the bloody and most tyrannous oppression which they had used towards them. And therefore with purpose against them, suspecting us to be *Spaniards* indeed; and that the rather, by occasion that though command was given to the contrary, some of our men in demanding water used the *Spanish* word *aqua*, sought some part of revenge against us. Our general, notwithstanding he might have revenged this wrong with little hazard or danger; yet more desirous to preserve one of his own men alive, than to destroy 100 of his enemies, committed the same to God; wishing this only punishment to them, that they did but know whom they had wronged; and that they had done this injury not to an enemy, but to a friend; not to a *Spaniard*, but to an *Englishman*, who would rather have been a patron to defend them, than any way an instrument of the least wrong that should have been done unto them. The weapons which this people use in their wars, are arrows of reeds, with heads of stone, very brittle and indented, but darts of a great length, headed with iron or bone.

The same day that we received this dangerous affront, in the afternoon we set sail from thence; and because we were now nigh the appointed height, wherein our ships were to be looked for, as also the extremity and crazy state of our hurt men advising us to use expedition, to find some convenient place of repose, which might afford them some rest, and yield us necessary supply of fresh victuals for their diet; we bent our course, as the wind would suffer us, directly to run in with the main*; where falling with a bay, called *Philip's Bay*, in 32 degr. or thereabouts, Nov. 30. we came to anchor, and

5 Z

forthwith

* *Viz.* The coast of *Chili*

forthwith manned and sent out our boat to discover what likelihood the place would offer to afford us such things as we stood in need of.

Our boat doing her utmost endeavour in a diligent search, yet after long travel could find no appearance of hope for relief, either of fresh victuals, or of fresh water: huge herds of wild buff's they might discern, but not so much as any sign of any inhabitant thereabout. Yet in their return to us they descried within the bay, an *Indian* with his canoe as he was a fishing; him they brought aboard our general, canoe and all, as he was in it. A comely personage, and of a goodly stature: his apparel was a white garment, reaching scarcely to his knees; his arms and legs were naked; his hair upon his head very long, without a beard, as all the *Indians* for the most part are. He seemed very gentle, of a mild and humble nature, being very tractable to learn the use of every thing, and most grateful for such things as our general bestowed upon him. In him we might see a most lively pattern of the harmless disposition of that people; and how grievous a thing it is that they should by any means be so abused, as all those are whom the *Spaniards* have any command or power over.

This man being courteously entertained, and his pains of coming double requited; after we had shewed him, partly by signs, and partly by such things as we had, what things we needed, and would gladly receive by his means, upon exchange of such things as he would desire, we sent him away with our boat and his own canoe (which was made of reed-straw) to land him where he would. Who being landed, and willing our men to stay his return, was immediately met by two or three of his friends; to whom imparting his news, and shewing what gifts he had received, he gave so great content, that they willingly furthered his purpose; so that after certain hours of our mens abode there, he with divers others (among whom was their head or captain) made their return, bringing with them their loadings of such things as they thought would do us good; as some hens, eggs, a fat hog, and such like. All which (that our men might be without all suspicion of all evil to be meant and intended by them) they sent in one of their canoes, a reasonable distance from off the shore, to our boat, the sea-gate being at the present very great, and their captain* having sent back his horse,

would needs commit himself to the credit of our men, though strangers, and come with them to our general, without any of his own acquaintance or countrymen with him.

By his coming, as we understood, there was no mean or way to have our necessities relieved in this place; so he offered himself to be our pilot to a place †, and that a good harbour, not far back to the southward again, where, by way of traffick, we might have at pleasure both water, and those other things which we stood in need of. This offer our general very gladly received; and so much the rather, for that the place intended was near about the place appointed for the rendezvous of our fleet. Omitting therefore our purpose of pursuing the buff's formerly spoken of, of which we had otherwise determined, if possible, to have killed some; this good news of better provision, and more easy to come by, drew us away: and so the 5th day after our arrival, viz. Decemb. 4. we departed hence; and the next day, Decem. 5. by the willing conduct of our new *Indian* pilot, we came to an anchor in the desired harbour.

This harbour the *Spaniards* call *Valperizo*, and the town adjoining, *St. James of Cbili*: it stands in 35 degr. 40 min. where albeit we neither met with our ships, nor heard of them, yet there was no good thing which the place afforded, or which our necessities indeed for the present required, but we had the same in great abundance. Amongst other things, we found in the town divers storehouses of the wines of *Cbili*; and in the harbour, a ship || called the *Captain of Moriall*, or the *Grand Captain of the South*, *Admiral to the islands of Salamon*, laden for the most part with the same kind of liquors; only there was besides, a certain quantity of fine gold of *Baldivia*, and a great cros of gold beset with emeralds, on which was nailed a god of the same metal ‡. We spent some time in refreshing ourselves, and easing this ship of so heavy a burthen: and on the 8th day of the same month (having in the mean time sufficiently stored ourselves with necessaries; as wine, bread, bacon, &c. for a long season) we set sail, returning back towards the line; carrying again our *Indian* pilot with us, whom our general bountifully rewarded, and enriched with many good things; which pleased him exceedingly, and caused him, by the way, to be landed in the place where he desired.

Our

* Viz. The Fisherman who had brought 'em to the shore.

† *Villa Paraiso*, or *Valpariso*.

|| Observe this was an accidental thing, and not expected by information of the pilot, as *Lidiard* represents this transaction. *Id.* p. 175.

‡ The admiral gave the spoil of the chapel of this place to his chaplain Mr. *Fletcher*, the author of this relation. *Id.* *ib.*

Our necessities being thus to our content relieved, our next care was the regaining (if possible) of the company of our ships, so long severed from us; neither would any thing have satisfied our general, or us so well, as the happy meeting, or good news of them: this way therefore (all other thoughts for the present set apart) were all our studies and endeavours bent, how to fit it so, as that no opportunity of meeting them might be passed over.

To this end, considering that we could not conveniently run in with our ship (in search of them) to every place where was likelihood of being in harbour, and that our boat was too little, and unable to carry men enough to encounter the malice or treachery of the *Spaniards* (if we should by any chance meet with any of them) who are used to shew no mercy where they may overmaster; and therefore meaning not to hazard ourselves to their cruel courtesy, we determined, as we coasted now towards the line, to search diligently for some convenient place, where we might in peace and safety stay the trimming of our ship, and the erecting of a pinnace, in which we might have better security than in our boat, and without endangering of our ship, by running into each creek, leave no place untried, if happily we might so find again our friends and countrymen.

For this cause, *December 19*, we entred a bay, not far to the southward of the town of *Cyppo*, now inhabited by the *Spaniards*, in 29 degr. 30 min. where having landed certain of our men, to the number of 14, to search what conveniency the place was likely to afford for our abiding there; we were immediately descried by the *Spaniards* of the town of *Cyppo* aforesaid, who speedily made out 300 men, at least whereof 100 were *Spaniards*, every one well mounted upon his horse; the rest were *Indians*, running, as dogs, at their heels, all naked, and in most miserable bondage.

They could not come any way so closely, but God did open our eyes to see them before there was any extremity of danger, whereby our men being warned, had reasonable time to shift themselves as they could; first from the main to a rock within the sea, and from thence into their boat; which, being ready to receive them, conveyed them, with expedition, out of the reach of the *Spaniards* fury, without the hurt of any man; only one *Richard Minivy*, being over-bold and careless of his own safety, would not be intreated by his friends, nor feared by the multitude of his enemies to take the present benefit of his own delivery; but chose either to make 300 men, by outbraving them, to become

afraid, or else himself to die in the place; the latter of which indeed he did, whose dead body being drawn by the *Indians*, from the rock to the shore, was there, manfully, by the *Spaniards* beheaded, the right hand cut off, the heart pluck'd out; all which they carried away in our sight; and for the rest of his carcase, they caused the *Indians* to shoot it full of arrows, made but the same day, of green wood, and so left it to be devoured of the beasts and fowls, but that we went ashore again and buried it: wherein as there appeareth a most extreme and barbarous cruelty, so doth it declare to the world, in what miserable fear the *Spaniard* holdeth the government of those parts, living in continual dread of the foreign invasion by strangers, or secret cutting of throats by those whom they kept under them in so shameful slavery, I mean the innocent and harmless *Indians*: and therefore they make sure to murder what strangers soever they can come by, and suffer the *Indians* by no means to have any weapon longer than they be in present service, as appeared by their arrows cut from the tree the same day, as also by the credible report of others who knew the matter to be true. Yea they suppose they shew the wretches great favour, when they do not, for their pleasures, whip them with cords, and day by day drop their naked bodies with burning bacon, which is one of the least cruelties, amongst many, which they usually use against that nation and people.

This being not the place we looked for, nor the entertainment such as we desired, we speedily got hence again; and *December 20*, the next day, fell with a more convenient harbour, in a bay somewhat to the northward of the forenamed *Cyppo*, lying in 27 degr. 55 min. south the line.

In this place we spent some time in trimming of our ships, and building of our pinnace, as we desired; but still the grief for the absence of our friends remained with us, for the finding of whom our general having now fitted all things to his mind, intended (leaving his ship the mean while at anchor in the bay) with his pinnace, and some chosen men, himself to return back to the southwards again, to see if happily he might either himself meet with them, or find them in some harbour or creek, or hear of them by any others whom he might meet with; with this resolution he set on, but after one days sailing, the wind being contrary to his purpose, he was forced, whether he would or no, to return again.

Within this bay, during our abode there, we had such abundance of fish, not much unlike our gurnard in *England*, as no place had ever afforded us the like (cape
Blank

Blank only upon the coast of *Barbary* excepted) since our first setting forth from *Plimouth* until this time; the plenty whereof in this place was such, that our gentlemen sporting themselves day by day, with four or five hooks and lines, in two or three hours would take sometimes 400, and sometimes more at one time.

All our businesses being thus dispatched, *Jan.* 19. we set sail from hence; and the next place that we fell in withal, *Jan.* 22. was an island standing in the same height with the north cape of the province of *Mormorena*. At this island we found four *Indians* with their canoes, which took upon them to bring our men to a place of fresh water on the aforesaid cape; in hope whereof our general made them great cheer (as his manner was to all strangers) and set his course by their direction; but when we came unto the place, and had travelled up a long way into the land, we found fresh water indeed, but scarce so much as they had drank wine in their passage thither.

As we sailed along, continually searching for fresh water, we came to a place called *Tarapaxa*, and landing there we lighted on a *Spaniard* who lay asleep, and had lying by him 13 bars of silver, weighing in all about 4000 * *Spanish* ducats. We would not (could we have chosen) have awaked him of his nap; but seeing we, against our will, did him that injury, we freed him of his charge, which otherwise perhaps would have kept him waking, and so left him to take out (if it pleased him) the other part of his sleep in more security.

Our search for water still continuing, as we landed again not far from thence, we met a *Spaniard*, with an *Indian* boy, driving eight lambs, or *Peruvian* sheep. Each sheep bare two leathern bags, and in each bag was fifty pound weight of refined silver, in the whole 800 weight. We could not endure to see a gentleman *Spaniard* turned carrier; and therefore without intreaty, we offered our service, and became drovers: only his directions was not so perfect, that we could keep the way which he intended; for almost as soon as he was parted from us, we with our new kind of carriages, were come unto our boats.

Farther beyond this cape before-mentioned, lies certain *Indian* towns, from whence as we passed by, came many of the people in certain bawfes made of seals skins; of which two being joined together of a just length, and side by side, resemble in fashion or form, a boat. They have in either of them a small gut, or some such thing blown full of wind; by reason

whereof it floateth, and is rowed very swiftly, carrying in it no small burthen. In these upon sight of our ship, they brought store of fish of divers sorts to traffick with us, for any trifles we would give them, as knives, margarites, glasses, and such like; whereof, men of 60 and 70 years old, were as glad as if they had received some exceeding rich commodity, being a most simple and plain-dealing people. Their resort unto us was such, as considering the shortness of the time, was wonderful to us to behold.

Not far from this, *viz.* in 22 degr. 30 min. lay *Mormorena*, another great town of the same people, over whom two *Spaniards* held the government; with these our general thought to meet to deal, or at least to try their courtesy, whether they would, in way of traffick, give us such things as we needed or no. And therefore, *January* 26th, we cast anchor here; we found them (more for fear than for love) somewhat tractable, and received of them by exchange many good things, very necessary for our uses.

Amongst other things which we had of them, the sheep of the country (*viz.* such as we mentioned before, bearing the leathern bags) were most memorable. Their height and length was equal to a pretty cow, and their strength fully answerable, if not by much exceeding their size or stature. Upon one of their backs did sit at one time three well grown and tall men, and one boy, no man's foot touching the ground by a large foot in length, the beast nothing at all complaining of his burthen in the mean time. These sheep have necks like camels; their heads bearing a reasonable resemblance of another sheep. The *Spaniards* use them to great profit. Their wool is exceeding fine, their flesh good meat, their increase ordinary, and besides, they supply the room of horses for burthen or travel; yea, they serve to carry over the mountains, marvellous loads for 300 leagues together, where no carriage can be made but by them only. Hereabout, as also all along, and up into the country throughout the province of *Cusko*, the common ground wherefoever it be taken up, in every hundred pound weight of earth, yieldeth 25 shillings of pure silver, after the rate of a crown an ounce.

The next place likely to afford us any news of our ships, (for in all this way from the height where we builded our pinnace, there was no bay or harbour at all for shipping) was the port of the town of *Arica*, standing in 20 degr. whither we arrived the 7th of *February*. This town seemed

* Mr. Lediard says 400,000, *ibid.*

seemed to us to stand in the most fruitful soil that we saw all along these coasts; both for that it is situate in the mouth of a most pleasant and fertile valley, abounding with all good things; as also in that it hath continual trade of shipping, as well from *Lima*, as from all other parts of *Peru*. It is inhabited by the *Spaniards*. In two barks here we found some forty and odd bars of silver (of the bigness and fashion of a brickbat, and in weight each of them about 20 pounds) of which we took the burthen on ourselves to ease them, and so departed towards *Chowley*; with which we fell the second day, viz. Feb. 9. and in our way to *Lima* we met with another bark, *Ariquipa*, which had begun to load some silver and gold; but having had (as it seemed from *Arica* by land) some notice of our coming, had unloaden the same again before our arrival. Yet in this our passage we met another bark loaden with linnen, some of which we thought might stand us in some stead, and therefore took it with us.

At *Lima* we arrived, Feb. 15th, and notwithstanding the *Spaniards* forces, tho' they had 30 * at that present in harbour there, whereof 17 (most of them the chief ships in all the *South-sea*) were fully ready, went, entered and anchored all night in the midst of them, in the *Calao*, and might have made more spoil amongst them in few hours, if we had been affected to revenge, than the *Spaniards* could have recovered again in many years. But we had more care to get up to that company which we had so long miss'd, than to recompence their cruel and hard dealing by an evil requital, which now we might have took. This *Lima* stands in 12 degr. 30 min. south latitude.

Here, albeit no good news of our ships could be had, yet got we the news of some things that seemed to comfort us, if not to countervail our travels thither; as namely, that in the ship of one *Migbell Angel* there, there were 1500 bars of plate, besides some other things (as silks, linnen, and in one a chest full of ryals of plate) which might stand us in some stead in the other ships; aboard whom we made somewhat bold to bid ourselves welcome. Here also we heard the report of some things that had befallen in and near *Europe*, since our departure thence; in particular of the death of some great personages; as the king of *Portugal*, and both the kings of *Morocco* and *Fesse*, dead all three in one day at one battle. The death of the king of *France*, and the Pope of *Rome*, whose abominations, as they are in part cut off

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from some Christian kingdoms, where his shame is manifest, so do his vassals and accursed instruments labour by all means possible to repair that loss; by spreading the same the further in these parts, where his devilish illusions, and damnable deceivings are not known. And as his doctrine takes place any where, so doth the manners that necessarily accompany the same, insinuate themselves together with the doctrine. For as it's true that in all the parts of *America*, where the *Spaniards* have any government, the poisonous infection of Popery hath spread itself; so on the other side it is as true, that there is no city, as *Lima*, *Panama*, *Mexico*, &c. no town or village, yea, no house almost in all these provinces, wherein (amongst other the like *Spanish* virtues) not only whoredom, but the filthiness of *Sodom*, not to be named amongst Christians, is not common without reproof: The Pope's pardons being more rife in these parts than they be in any part of *Europe*, for these filthinesses; whereout he sucketh no small advantage. Notwithstanding, the *Indians*, who are nothing nearer the true knowledge of God than they were before, abhor this most filthy and loathsom manner of living; shewing themselves in respect of the *Spaniards*, as the *Scythians* did in respect of the *Grecians*, who in their barbarous ignorance, yet in life and behaviour did so far excel the wise and learned *Greeks*, as they were short of them in the gifts of learning and knowledge.

But as the Pope and Antichristian Bishops labour by their wicked factors with tooth and nail to deface the glory of God, and to shut up in darkness the light of the gospel; so God doth not suffer his name and religion to be altogether without witness, to the reproving both of his false and damnable doctrines; as also crying out against his unmeasurable and abominable licentiousness of the flesh, even in these parts. For in this city of *Lima*, not two months before our coming thither, there were certain persons to the number of twelve apprehended, examined and condemned for the profession of the gospel, and reproving the doctrines of men, with the filthy manners used in that city; of which twelve, six were bound to one stake and burnt; the rest remained yet in prison, to drink of the same cup within a few days. Lastly, here we had intelligence of a certain rich ship, which was loaden with gold and silver for *Panama*, that had set forth of this haven the 2d of *February*.

The very next day, therefore, in the morning (viz. the 16th of the said month)

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we

* *Lediard* says but 12, *ibid.* pag. 176.

we set sail, as long as the wind would serve our turn, and towed our ship as soon as the wind failed, continuing our course toward *Panama*, making stay no where, but hastening all we might to get sight if it were possible, of that gallant ship the *Cacafuego*, the great glory of the *South-sea*; which was gone from *Lima* fourteen days before us.

We fell with the port of *Paita* in 4 deg. 40 min. *Feb.* 20th, with port *St. Hellen*, and the river and part of *Guiaquil*, *February* 24th, we past the line the 28th, and first of *March* we fell with cape *Francisco*, where, about mid-day we descried a sail a-head of us, with whom after once we had spoken* with her, we lay still in the same place about six days, to recover our breath again, which we had almost spent with hasty following †, and to recall to mind what advantages had past us since our late coming from *Lima*; but especially to do *John de Anton* a kindness, in freeing him of the care of those things with which his ship was loaden.

This ship we found to be the same of which we had heard, not only in the *Ca-lao* of *Lima*, but also by divers occasions afterward (which now we are at leisure to relate, *viz.*) by a ship which we took between *Lima* and *Paita*. By another which we took loaden with wine in the port of *Paita*. By a third loaden with tackling, and implements for ships (besides 80 pound weight of gold) from *Guiaquil*. And lastly, by *Gabriel Alvarez*, with whom we talked somewhat nearer the line; we found her to be indeed the *Cacafuego* ∴, though before we left her, she were new named by a boy of her own; the *Cacaplata* ∥. We found in her some fruit, conserves, sugars, meal, and other victuals, and (that which was the especiallest cause of her heavy and slow sailing) a certain quantity of jewels, and precious stones, 13 chests of ryals of plate; 80 pound weight in gold; 26 tons of uncoined silver; two very fair gilt silver drinking bowls, and the like trifles, valued at about 360000 pezoës. We gave the master a little linnen and the like for these commodities; and at the end of six days we bad farewell and parted. He hasting somewhat lighter than before, to *Panama*; we plying off to sea, that we might with more leisure consider what course henceforward were fittest to be taken.

And considering that now we were come to the northward of the line, (Cape *Francisco* standing in the entrance of the bay of

Panama, in 1 degr. of north latitude) and that there was no likelihood or hope that our ships should be before us that way by any means; seeing that in running so many degr. from the southermost islands hitherto, we could not have any sign or notice of their passage that way, notwithstanding that we had made so diligent search, and careful enquiry after them, in every harbour or creek almost as we had done; and considering also that the time of the year now drew on, wherein we must attempt, or of necessity wholly give off that action which chiefly our general had determined: Namely, the discovery of what passage there was to be found about the northern parts of *America*, from the *South-sea*, into our own ocean (which being once discovered and made known to be navigable, we should not only do our country good and notable service, but we also ourselves should have a nearer cut and passage home, where otherwise we were to make a very long and tedious voyage of it, which would hardly agree with our good liking; we having been so long from home already, and so much of our strength separated from us) which could not at all be done, if the opportunity of time were now neglected. We therefore all of us willingly hearkned, and consented to our general's advice; which was, first to seek out some convenient place, wherein to trim our ship, and store ourselves with wood and water, and other provisions as we could get; and thenceforward to hasten on our intended journey, for the discovery of the said passage, through which we might with joy return to our longed homes.

From this cape, before we set onward, *March* 7th, shaping our course towards the island of *Caines*, with which we fell, *March* 16th, settling ourselves for certain days, in a fresh river, between the main and it, for the finishing of our needful business as is aforesaid. While we abode in this place, we felt a very terrible earthquake, the force whereof was such, that our ship and pinnace, riding very near an *English* mile from the shore, were shaken, and did quiver as if it had been laid on dry land. We found here many good commodities which we wanted, as fish, fresh water, wood, &c. besides alagators, monkeys and the like; and in our journey hither, we met with one ship more (the last we met with in all those coasts) loaded with linnen, *China*-silk, and *China*-dishes; amongst which we found also a faulcon of gold, handsomely wrought with a great emerald set in the breast of it. From

* By firing upon her, and obliging her to strike.

† The admiral had promised his gold chain to the person that should first get sight of her, which was done by *John Drake*.

∴ *Sbitfire*.

∥ i. e. The *Sbitplate*.

From whence we parted the 24th day of the month forenamed, with full purpose to run the nearest course as the wind would suffer us, without touch of land a long time, and therefore passed by port *Papagía*; the port of the vale of the most rich and most excellent balms of *Jericho*, *Quantapico*, and divers others; as also certain gulphs hereabouts, which, without intermission, send forth such continual and violent winds, that the *Spaniards*, tho' their ships be good, dare not venture themselves too near the danger of them.

Notwithstanding, having notice that we should be troubled with often calms and contrary winds, if we continued near the coast, and did not run off to sea to fetch the wind, and that if we did so, we could not then fall with land again when we would; our general thought it needful that we should run in with some place or other before our departure from the coast, to see if happily we could, by traffick, augment our provision of victuals and other necessaries, that being at sea, we might not be driven to any great want or necessity, albeit we had reasonable store of good things aboard us already.

The next harbour therefore which we chanced with, on *April 15.* in 15 degr. 40 min. was *Guatulco*, or *Aquatulco*, so named of the *Spaniards* who inhabited it, with whom we had some intercourse, to the supply of many things which we desired, and chiefly bread, &c. And now having reasonably, as we thought, provided ourselves, we departed from the coast of *America* for the present; but not forgetting, before we got a shipboard, to take with us also a certain pot (of about a bushel in bigness) full of rials of plate, which we found in the town; together with a chain of gold, and some other jewels, which we intreated a gentleman *Spaniard* to leave behind him, as he was flying out of town.*

From *Guatulco* we departed the day following, viz. *April 16.* setting our course directly into the sea; whereupon we sailed 500 leagues in longitude to get a wind; and between that and *June 3.* 1400 leagues in all, till we came into 42 degr. of north latitude, where, in the night following, we found such an alteration of heat, into extreme and nipping cold, that our men in general did grievously complain thereof, some of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby; neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carried with it not only the marks but the stings and force of the night going before, to the great admiration of us all;

for besides that the pinching and biting air was nothing altered, the very ropes of our ship were stiff, and the rain which fell was an unnatural and frozen substance, so that we seemed rather to be in the frozen zone than any way so near unto the sun or these hotter climates.

Neither did this happen for the time only, or by some sudden accident, but rather seems indeed to proceed from some ordinary cause, against the which the heat of the sun prevails not; for it came to that extremity, in sailing but 2 degr. farther to the northward, in our course, that though seamen lack not good stomachs, yet it seemed a question to many amongst us, whether their hands should feed their mouths, or rather keep themselves within their coverts from the pinching cold that did benumb them: neither could we impute it to the tenderness of our bodies, tho' we came lately from the extremity of heat, by reason whereof we might be more sensible of the present cold, insomuch as the dead and senseless creatures were as well affected with it as ourselves; our meat, as soon as it was removed from the fire, would presently, in a manner, be frozen up; and our ropes and tackling, in few days, were grown to that stiffness, that what three men before were able with them to perform, now six men with their best strength, and uttermost endeavour, were hardly able to accomplish; whereby a sudden and great discouragement seized upon the minds of our men, and they were possessed with a great mislike and doubting of any good to be done that way; yet would not our general be discouraged, but as well by comfortable speeches of the divine Providence, and of God's loving care over his children out of the Scriptures; as also by other good and profitable persuasions, adding thereto his own chearful example, he so stirred them up to put on a good courage, and to quit themselves like men, to endure some short extremity to have the speedier comfort, and a little trouble to obtain the greater glory; that every man was as thoroughly armed with willingness, and resolved to see the uttermost, if it were possible, of what good was to be done that way.

The land, in that part of *America*, bearing farther out into the west than we before imagined, we were nearer on it than we were aware; and yet the nearer still we came unto it, the more extremity of cold did seize upon us. The 5th day of *June* we were forced by contrary winds to run in with the shore, which we then first descry'd; and to cast anchor in a bad bay, the

* Here the admiral dismissed his Portuguese pilot, taken at *Cape Verd* islands.

the best road we could for the present meet with; where we were not without some danger, by reason of the many extreme gusts and flaws that beat upon us; which if they ceased, and were still at any time, immediately upon their intermission, there followed most vile, thick, and stinking fogs; against which the sea prevailed nothing, till the gust of wind again removed them, which brought with them such extremity and violence, when they came, that there was no dealing or resisting against them.

In this place was no abiding for us; and to go further north, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly discouraged our men) would not permit us: and the winds directly bent against us, having once gotten us under sail again, commanded us to the southward whether we would or no.

From the height of 48 degr. in which now we were, to 38. we found the land, by coasting along it, to be but low and reasonable plain; every hill (whereof we saw many, but none very high) though it were in *June*, and the sun in his nearest approach unto them, being covered with snow.

In 38 degr. 30 min. we fell with a convenient and fit harbour, and *June* 17. came to anchor therein; where we continued till the 23d day of *July* following. During all which time, notwithstanding it was in the height of summer, and so near the sun, yet were we continually visited with like nipping colds as we had felt before; inso-much that if violent exercises of our bodies, and busy employment about our necessary labours had not sometimes compelled us to the contrary, we could very well have been contented to have kept about us still our winter cloaths; yea (had our necessities suffered us) to have kept our beds: neither could we at any time, in whole fourteen days together, find the air so clear as to be able to take the height of sun or star.

And here, having so fit occasion, (notwithstanding it may seem to be besides the purpose of writing the history of this our voyage) we will a little more diligently enquire into the causes of the continuance of the extreme cold in these parts; as also into the probabilities or unlikelihoods of a passage to be found that way. Neither was it (as hath formerly been touched) the tenderness of our bodies, coming so lately out of the heat, whereby the pores were opened, that made us so sensible of the colds we here felt; in this respect, as in many others, we found our God a provident father and careful physician to us. We lacked no outward helps nor inward comforts

to restore and fortify nature, had it been decay'd or weaken'd in us; neither was there wanting to us the great experience of our general, who had often himself proved the force of the burning zone; whose advice always prevailed much to the preserving of a moderate temper in our constitutions: so that even after our departure from the heat, we always found our bodies not as sponges, but strong and harden'd, more able to bear out cold, though we came out of excess of heat, than a number of chamber companions could have been, who lie on their feather-beds till they go to sea, or rather, whose teeth, in a temperate air, do beat in their heads at a cup of cold sack and sugar by the fire.

And that it was not our tenderness, but the very extremity of the cold itself that caused this sensibleness in us, may the rather appear, in that the natural inhabitants of the place (with whom we had for a long season familiar intercourse, as is to be related) who had never been acquainted with such heat; to whom the country, air, and climate was proper, and in whom custom of cold was, as it were, a second nature, yet used to come shivering to us in their warm furs, crowding close together, body to body, to receive heat one of another, and sheltering themselves under a lee bank; if it were possible; and, as often as they could, labouring to shroud themselves under our garments also to keep them warm. Besides, how unhandsome and deformed appeared the face of the earth itself! shewing trees without leaves, and the ground without greenness in those months of *June* and *July*. The poor birds and fowls not daring (as we had great experience to observe it) not daring so much as once to arise from their nests, after the first egg layed, till it, with all the rest, be hatched; and brought to some strength of nature, able to help itself: only this recompence hath nature afforded them, that the heat of their own bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in shorter time than is to be found in many other places. As for the causes of this extremity they seem not to be so deeply hidden; but that they may, at least in part, be guessed at; the chiefest of which we conceive to be the large spreading of the *Asian* and *American* continent, which (somewhat northward of these parts) if they be not fully joined, yet seem they to come very near one to the other: from whose high and snow-cover'd mountains, the north and north-west winds (the constant visitants of those coasts) send abroad their frozen nymphs, to the infecting of the whole air with this insufferable sharpness; not permitting the sun, no not in the
pride

pride of his heat, to dissolve that congealed matter and snow, which they have breathed out so nigh the sun; and so many degrees distant from themselves. And that the north and north-west winds are here constant in *June* and *July*, as the north wind alone is in *August* and *September*, we not only found it by our own experience; but were fully confirmed in the opinion thereof, by the continued observations of the *Spaniards*. Hence comes the general squalidness and barrenness of the country; hence comes it, that in the midst of their summer, the snow hardly departeth, even from their very doors, but is never taken away from their hills at all; hence come those thick mists and most stinking fogs, which increase so much the more, by how much higher the pole is raised, wherein a blind pilot is as good as the best director of a course: for the sun striving to perform his natural office, in elevating the vapours out of these inferior bodies, draweth necessarily abundance of moisture out of the sea, but the nipping cold (from the former causes) meeting and opposing the sun's endeavour, forces him to give over his work imperfect; and, instead of higher elevation, to leave in the lowest region, wandering upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a second sea, through which its own beams cannot possibly pierce, unless sometimes when the sudden violence of the winds doth help to scatter and break through it; which thing happeneth very seldom, and when it happeneth, is of no continuance. Some of our mariners, in this voyage, had formerly been at *Wardhouse*, in 72 degr. of north latitude, who yet affirmed, that they felt no such nipping cold there in the end of summer, when they departed thence, as they did here in those hottest months of *June* and *July*. And also from these reasons we conjecture, that either there is no passage at all through these northern coasts (which is most likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnavigable. Add hereunto, that though we searched the coast diligently, even unto the 48 degr. yet found we not the land to trend so much as one point in any place towards the east, but rather running on continually north-west, as if it went directly to meet with *Asia*: and even, in that height when we had a frank wind to have carried us thro', had there been a passage, yet we had a smooth and calm sea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have been had there been a frete; of which we rather infallibly concluded than conjectur'd, that there was none. But to return:

The next day after our coming to anchor in the aforefaid harbour, the people of the

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country shewed themselves, sending off a man with great expedition to us in a canoe; who being yet but a little from the shore, and a great way from our ship, spake to us continually as he came rowing on; and at last, at a reasonable distance staying himself, he began more solemnly a long and tedious oration, after his manner, using in the delivery thereof many gestures and signs; moving his hands, turning his head and body many ways; and after his oration ended, with great shew of reverence and submission, returned back to shore again. He shortly came again the second time in like manner, and so the third time, when he brought with him (as a present from the rest) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a black crow, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a string, and drawn together into a round bundle, being very clean and finely cut, and bearing in length an equal proportion one with another; a special cognizance (as we afterwards observed) which they that guard the king's person, wear on their heads. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes, and filled with an herb which they called *Tabab*; both which being tied to a short rod, he cast into a boat. Our general intended to have recompensed him immediately with many good things he would have bestowed on him, but entering into the boat to deliver the same, he could not be drawn to receive them by any means, save one hat, which being cast into the water out of the ship, he took it up (refusing utterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were upon a board put off unto him) and so presently made his return. After which time, our boat could row no way, but wondring at us as at gods, they would follow the same with admiration.

The 3d day following, *viz.* *Jan. 21.* ✓ *7th June*
our ship having received a leak at sea, was brought to anchor near the shore, that her goods being landed she might be repaired; but for that we were to prevent any danger that might chance against our safety, our general first of all landed his men, with all necessary provision to build tents, and make a fort for the defence of ourselves and goods: and that we might, under the shelter of it, with more safety (whatever should befall) end our business; which when the people of the country perceived us doing, as men set on fire to war in defence of their country, in great haste and companies, with such weapons as they had, they came down unto us, yet with no hostile meaning or intent to hurt us; standing, when they drew near, as men ravished in their minds with the sight of such things as they never had seen or heard of

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before

before that time; their errand being rather with submission and fear to worship us as gods, than to have any war with us as with mortal men. Which thing, as it did partly shew itself at that instant, so did it more and more manifest itself afterwards, during the whole time of our abode amongst them. At this time, being willed by signs to lay from them their bows and arrows; they did as they were directed, and so did all the rest, as they came more and more by companies unto them, growing, in a little while, to a great number both of men and women.

To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themselves so willingly sought, might, without any cause of the breach thereof on our part given, be continued; and that we might with more safety and expedition end our business in quiet; our general, with all his company, used all means possible, gently to intreat them, bestowing upon each of them, liberally, good and necessary things to cover their nakedness withal, signifying unto them, we were no gods but men, and had need of such things to cover our own shame, teaching them to use them to the same ends: for which cause also we did eat and drink in their presence, giving them to understand, that without that we could not live, and therefore were but men as well as they.

Notwithstanding, nothing could persuade them, nor remove that opinion which they had conceived of us, that we should be gods.

In recompence of those things which they had received of us, as shirts, linnen cloth, &c. they bestowed upon our general, and divers of our company, divers things, as feathers, cauls of network, the quivers of their arrows made of Fawnskins, and the very skins of beasts that their women wore upon their bodies. Having thus had their fill of this times visiting and beholding us, they departed with joy to their houses; which houses are digged round within the earth, and have, from the uppermost brims of the circle, clefts of wood set up, and joined close together at the top, like our spires on the steeple of a church, which, being covered with earth, suffer no water to enter, and are very warm; the door, in the most part of them, performs the office also of a chimney to let out the smoke: it's made in bigness and fashion like to an ordinary scuttle in a ship, and standing slopewise: their beds are the hard ground, only with rushes strew'd upon it, and lying round about the house, have their fire in the midst, which by reason that the house is but low vaulted, round and close, giveth a

marvellous reflection to their bodies to heat the same.

Their men for the most part go naked, the women take a kind of bulrushes, and combing it after the manner of hemp, make themselves thereof a loose garment, which being knit about their middles, hangs down about their hips, and so affords to them a covering of that which nature teaches should be hidden; about their shoulders they wear also the skin of a deer, with the hair upon it. They are very obedient to their husbands, and exceeding ready in all services, yet of themselves offering to do nothing, without the consents, or being called of the men.

As soon as they were returned to their houses, they began, amongst themselves, a kind of most lamentable weeping and crying out, which they continued also a great while together, in such sort, that in the place where they left us (being near about 3 quarters, or an *English* mile distant from them) we very plainly, with wonder and admiration did hear the same; the women especially, extending their voices in a most miserable and doleful manner of shrieking.

Notwithstanding this humble manner of presenting themselves, and awful demeanor used towards us, we thought it no wisdom too far to trust them (our experience of former infidels dealing with us before, made us careful to provide against an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace, if it should happen) and therefore, with all expedition, we set up our tents, and entrenched ourselves with walls of stone; that so being fortified within ourselves, we might be able to keep off the enemy (if they should so prove) from coming amongst us without our good wills. This being quickly finished, we went the more chearfully and securely afterward about our other business.

Against the end of two days, during which time they had not again been with us; there was gathered together a great assembly of men, women and children, (invited by the report of them which first saw us, who it seems, had in that time, of purpose dispersed themselves into the country to make known the news) who came now the second time unto us, bringing with them as before had been done, feathers, and bags of Tabah for presents, or rather indeed for sacrifices, upon this persuasion that we were gods.

When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottom whereof we had built our fort, they made a stand; where one (appointed as their chief speaker) wearied both us his hearers, and himself too, with a long and tedious oration, delivered with
strange

strange and violent gestures, his voice being extended to the uttermost strength of nature, and his words fell so thick one in the neck of another, that he could hardly fetch his breath again. As soon as he had concluded, all the rest, with a reverend bowing of their bodies, (in a dreaming manner, and long producing of the same) cried Oh! thereby giving their consents, that all was very true which he had spoken, and that they had uttered their mind by mouth unto us: Which done, the men laying down their bows upon the hill, and leaving their women and children behind them, came down with their presents; in such sort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed; thinking themselves happy, that they might have access unto our general; but much more happy, when they saw that he would receive at their hands, those things which they so willingly had presented; and no doubt, they thought themselves nearest unto God, when they fate or stood next to him. In the mean time the women, as if they had been desperate, used unnatural violence against themselves, crying and shrieking piteously, tearing their flesh with their nails from their cheeks, in a monstrous manner, the blood streaming down along their breasts; besides, spoiling the upper parts of their bodies of those single coverings they formerly had, and holding their hands above their heads, that they might not rescue their breasts from harm; they would with fury cast themselves upon the ground, never respecting whether it were clean or soft, but dashed themselves in this manner on hard stones, knobby hillocks, stocks of wood, pricking bushes, or whatever else lay in their way, iterating the same course again and again. Yea, women big with child, some nine or ten times each, and others holding out till fifteen or sixteen times (till their strength failed them) exercised this cruelty against themselves. A thing more grievous for us to see, or suffer, could we have help it, than trouble to them (as it seemed) to do it.

This bloody sacrifice (against our wills) being thus performed, our general with his company, in the presence of those strangers, fell to prayers; and by signs in lifting up our eyes and hands to heaven, signified unto them, that that God whom we did serve, and whom they ought to worship, was above, beseeching God if it were his good pleasure to open by some means their blinded eyes; that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of him the true and everliving God, and of Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, the salvation of the Gentiles. In the time of which prayers, singing of psalms, and

reading of certain chapters in the bible, they fate very attentively; and observing the end of every pause, with one voice still cried Oh! greatly rejoicing in our exercises. Yea, they took such pleasure in our singing of psalms, that whensoever they resorted to us, their first request was commonly this, *Gnaab*, by which they intreated that we should sing.

Our general having now bestowed upon them divers things, at their departure they restored them again, none carrying with him any thing of whatsoever he had received, thinking themselves sufficiently enriched and happy, that they had found so free access to see us.

Against the end of three days more (the news having the while spread itself farther, and as it seemed a great way up into the country) were assembled the greatest number of people, which we could reasonably imagine, to dwell within any convenient distance round about. Amongst the rest, the king himself, a man of a goodly stature and comely personage, attended with his guard, of about 100 tall and warlike men, this day, *viz. June 26th*, came down to see us.

Before his coming, were sent two ambassadors or messengers, to our general, to signify that their Hioh, (that is, their king) was coming and at hand. They in the delivery of their message, the one spake with a soft and low voice, prompting his fellow. The other pronounced the same word by word after him, with a voice more audible, continuing their proclamation (for such it was) about half an hour. Which being ended, they by their signs made request to our general to send something by their hands to their Hioh or king, as a token that his coming might be in peace. Our general willingly satisfied their desire; and they glad men, made speedy return to their Hioh. Neither was it long before their king (making as princely a shew as possibly he could) with all his train came forward.

In their coming forwards they cried continually after a singing manner, with a lusty courage. And as they drew nearer and nearer towards us, so did they more and more strive to behave themselves with a certain comeliness and gravity in all their actions.

In the forefront came a man of a large body, goodly aspect, bearing the sceptre, or royal mace (made of a certain kind of black wood, and in length about a yard and a half) before the king. Whereupon hanged two crowns, a bigger and a less, with three chains of a marvellous length, and often doubled; besides a bag of the herb *Tabah*. The crowns were made of knitwork,

knitwork, wrought upon most curiously with feathers of divers colours, very artificially placed, and of a formal fashion. The chains seemed of a bony substance, every kind or part thereof being very little, thin, most finely burnished, with a hole pierced through the midst. The number of links going to make one chain, is in a manner infinite; but of such estimation it is amongst them, that few be the persons that are admitted to wear the same; and even they to whom it's lawful to them, yet are stinted what number they shall use; as some ten, some twelve, some twenty, and as they exceed in number of chains, so are they thereby known to be the more honourable personages.

Next unto him that bare this sceptre, was the king himself with his guard about him. His attire upon his head was a cawl of knitwork, wrought upon somewhat like the crown, but differing much both in fashion, and perfectness of work; upon his shoulders he had on a coat of the skins of conies, reaching to his waste. His guard also had each coats of the same shape, but of other skins, some having cawls likewise such with feathers, or covered over with a certain down, which groweth up in the country upon an herb much like our lettuce, which exceeds any other down in the world for fineness, and being laid upon their cawls by no winds can be removed. Of such estimation is this herb amongst them, that the down thereof is not lawful to be worn, but of such persons as are about the king (to whom also it is permitted to wear a plume of feathers on their heads in sign of honour) and the seeds are not used but only in sacrifice to their gods. After these in their order, did follow the naked sort of common people; whose hair being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which stuck plumes of feathers; but in the forepart only single feathers like horns, every one pleasing himself in his own device.

This one thing was observed to be general amongst them all, that every one had his face painted, some with white, some with black, and some with other colours; every man also bringing in his hand one thing or other for a present. Their train or last part of their company consisted of women and children, each woman bearing against her breast a round basket or two; having with them divers things, as bags of Tabah, a root which they call Petah, whereof they make a kind of meal, and either bake it into bread, or eat it raw; broiled fishes like a pilchard; the seed and down aforementioned, with such like.

Their baskets were made in fashion like a deep bowl, and though the matter were

rushes, or such other kind of stuff, yet was it so cunningly handled, that the most part of them would hold water; about the brims they were hanged with pieces of the shells of pearls, and in some places with two or three links at a place, of the chains forenamed; thereby signifying that they were vessels wholly dedicated to the only use of the gods they worshiped. And besides this, they were wrought upon with the matted down of red feathers, distinguished into divers works and forms.

In the mean time our general having assembled his men together (as forecasting the danger, and worst that might fall out) prepared himself to stand upon sure ground, that we might at all times be ready in our own defence, if any thing should chance otherwise than was looked for or expected.

Wherefore every man being in a warlike readiness, he marched within his fenced place, making against their approach a most warlike shew (as he did also at all other times of their resort) whereby if they had been desperate enemies, they could not have chosen, but have conceived terror and fear, with discouragement to attempt any thing against us, in beholding of the same.

When they were come somewhat near unto us, trooping together, they gave us a common or a general salutation; observing in the mean time a general silence. Whereupon he who bare the sceptre before the king, being prompted by another, whom the king assigned to that office, pronounced with an audible and manly voice, what the other spake to him in secret; continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the least half an hour. At the close whereof, there was a common *Amen*, in sign of approbation given by every person: And the king himself with the whole number of men and women, the little children only remaining behind, came further down the hill, and as they came set themselves again in their former order.

And being now come to the foot of the hill, and near our fort, the sceptre-bearer, with a composed countenance and stately carriage, began a song, and answerable thereunto, observed a kind of measures in a dance, whom the king, with his guard, and every sort of person following, did in like manner sing and dance, saving only the women who danced but kept silence. As they danced they still came on; and our general perceiving their plain and simple meaning, gave order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwark: Where, after they had entered, they yet continued their song and dance a reasonable time. Their women also following them with their wassail bowls

in their hands, their bodies bruised, their faces torn, their dugs, breasts, and other parts bespotted with blood, trickling down from the wounds which with their nails they had made before their coming.

After that they had satisfied, or rather tired themselves in this manner, they made signs to our general to have him sit down; unto whom, both the king and divers others made several orations, or rather indeed, if we had understood them, supplications, that he would take the province and kingdom into his hand; and become their king and patron; making signs that they would resign unto him their right and title in the whole land, and become his vassals in themselves, and his posterities: Which that they might make us indeed believe that it was their true meaning and intent, the king himself, with all the rest with one consent, and with great reverence, joyfully singing a song, set the crown upon his head, enriched his neck with all their chains, and offering unto him many other things, honoured him by the name of *Hyob*. Adding thereunto (as it might seem) a song and a dance of triumph; because they were not only visited of Gods, (for so they still judged us to be) but the great and chief God was now become their God, their king and patron, and themselves were become the only happy and blessed people in all the world.

These things being so freely offered, our general thought not meet to reject or refuse the same; both for that we would not give them any cause of mistrust, or disliking of him, (that being the only place, wherein at this present we were of necessity inforced to seek relief of many things) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to pass, or what honour or profit it might bring to our country in time to come.

Wherefore in the name, and to the use of her most excellent majesty, he took the sceptre, crown and dignity of the said country into his hand; wishing nothing more than that it had lain so fitly for her majesty to enjoy, as it was now her proper own, and that the riches and treasure thereof (wherewith in the up-land countries it abounds) might with as great conveniency be transported, to the enriching of her kingdom here at home, as it is in plenty to be attained there; and especially, that so tractable and loving a people as they shewed themselves to be, might have means to have manifested their most willing obedience the more under her, and by her means, as a mother and nurse of the church of Christ, might by the preaching of the gospel be brought to the right knowledge and obedience of the true and ever living God.

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The ceremonies of this resigning, and receiving of the kingdom, being thus performed, and the common sort both of men and women, leaving the king and his guard about him, with our general, dispersed themselves amongst our people, taking a diligent view or survey of every man; and finding such as pleased their fancies (which commonly were the youngest of us) they presently enclosing them about, offered their sacrifices unto them, crying out with lamentable shrieks and moans, weeping and scratching, and tearing their very flesh off their faces with their nails; neither were it the women alone which did this, but even old men, roaring, and crying out, were as violent as the women were.

We groaned in spirit to see the power of Satan so far prevail, in seducing these so harmless souls, and laboured by all means, both by shewing our great dislike, and when that serv'd not, by violent withholding of their hands from that madness, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift up towards heaven) to the living God whom they ought to serve. But so mad were they upon their Idolatry, that forcibly withholding them would not prevail, (for as soon as they could get liberty to their hands again, they would be as violent as they were before) till such time, as they whom they worshipped, were conveyed from them into the tents, whom yet as men besides themselves, they would with fury and outrage seek to have again.

After that time had a little qualified their madness, they then began to shew and make known unto us their griefs and diseases, which they carried about them; some of them having old aches, some shrunk sinews, some old sores and cankered ulcers, some wounds more lately received, and the like, in a most lamentable manner, craving help and cure thereof from us; making signs, that if we did but blow upon their griefs, or but touched the diseased places, they would be whole.

Their griefs we could not but take pity on them, and to our own desire to help them; but that (if it pleased God to open their eyes) they might understand we were but men, and no Gods, we used ordinary means, as lotions, emplaisters, and unguents, most fitly (as far as our skills could guess) agreeing to the natures of their griefs; beseeching God, if it made for his glory, to give cure to their diseases by these means. The like we did from time to time as they resorted to us.

Few were the days, wherein they were absent from us, during the whole time of our abode in that place; and ordinarily every third day, they brought their sacrifices, till such time, as they certainly understood

derstood our meaning, that we took no pleasure, but were displeas'd with them. Whereupon their zeal abated, and their sacrificing, for a season; to our good liking ceased. Notwithstanding, they continued still to make their resort unto us in great abundance, and in such sort, that they oftentimes forgot to provide meat for their own sustenance; so that our general (of whom they made account as of a father) was fain to perform the office of a father to them, relieving them with such victuals as we had provided for ourselves, as muscles, seals, and such like, wherein they took exceeding much content; and seeing that their sacrifices were displeasing to us, yet (hating ingratitude) they fought to recompence us, with such things as they had, which they willingly inforced upon us, though it were never so necessary or needful for themselves to keep.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and loving nature, without guile or treachery; their bows and arrows (their only weapons, and almost all their wealth) they use very skilfully; but yet not do any great harm with them, being by reason of their weakness, more fit for children than for men, not sending the arrow far off, nor with any great force. And yet are the men commonly so strong of body, that which two or three of our men could hardly bear, one of them would take upon his back, and without grudging carry it easily away, up hill and down hill an *English* mile together. They are also exceeding swift in running, and of long continuance; the use whereof is so familiar with them, that they seldom go, but for the most part run. One thing we observed in them with admiration; that if any time they chanced to see a fish so near the shore, that they might reach the place without swimming, they would seldom, or never miss to take it.

After that our necessary business was well dispatched, our general with his gentlemen, and many of his company, made a journey up into the land, to see the manner of their dwelling, and to be the better acquainted with the nature and commodities of the country. Their houses were all such as we have formerly described, and being many of them in one place, made several villages here and there. The inland we found to be far different from the shore, a goodly country and fruitful soil, stored with many blessings fit for the use of man. Infinite was the company of very large and fat deer, which there we saw by thousands, as we supposed, in a herd; besides a multitude of a strange kind of conies, by far exceeding them in number. Their heads and bodies, in which they re-

semble other conies, are but small; his tail like the tail of a rat, exceeding long; and his feet like paws of a want or moal; under his chin, on either side, he hath a bag, into which he gathereth his meat, when he hath filled his belly abroad, that he may with it, either feed his young, or feed himself, when he lists not to travel from his burrow. The people eat their bodies, and make great account of their skins, for their king's holiday coat was made of them.

This country our general named *Albion*, or *New Albion*, and that for two causes, the one in respect of the white banks and cliffs, which lie toward the sea; the other, that it might have some affinity, even in name also, with our own country, which was some time so called.

Before we went from thence, our general caused to be set up a monument of our being there; as also of her majesty's, and successors right and title to that kingdom; namely, a plate of brass, fast nailed to a great and firm post; whereon is engraven her grace's name, and the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the king and people, into her majesty's hands, together with her highness's picture and arms, in a piece of sixpence, current *English* money, shewing itself by a hole made of purpose through the place. Underneath was likewise engraven the name of our general, &c.

The *Spaniards* never had any dealing, or so much as set a foot in this country; the utmost of their discourses, reaching only to many degrees southward of this place.

And now, as the time of our departure was perceived by them to draw nigh, so did the sorrows and miseries of this people seem to themselves to increase upon them; and the more certain they were of our going away, the more doubtful they shewed themselves, what they might do; so that we might easily judge that that joy (being exceeding great) wherewith they received us at our first arrival, was clean drown'd in their excessive sorrow for our departing; for they did not only lose on a sudden all mirth, joy, glad countenance, pleasant speeches, agility of body, familiar rejoicing one with another, and all pleasure whatever flesh and blood might be delighted in, but with sighs and sorrowings, with heavy hearts and griev'd minds, they poured out woful complaints and moans, with bitter tears and wringing of their hands, tormenting themselves. And as men refusing all comfort, they only accounted themselves as castaways, and those whom the gods were about to forsake; so

that nothing we could say or do, was able to ease them of their so heavy a burthen, or to deliver them from so desperate a strait, as our leaving of them did seem to them that it would cast them into.

Howbeit seeing they could not still enjoy our presence, they (supposing us to be gods indeed) thought it their duties to intreat us, that being absent, we would yet be mindful of them; and making signs of their desires, that in time to come we would see them again, they stole upon us a sacrifice, and set it on e'er we were aware, burning therein a chain and a bunch of feathers. We laboured by all means possible to with-hold or withdraw them, but could not prevail, till at last we fell to prayers and singing of psalms, whereby they were allured immediately to forget their folly, and leave their sacrifice unconsumed, suffering the fire to go out, and imitating us in all our actions; they fell to lifting up their eyes and hands to heaven as they saw us do.

The 23d of July they took a sorrowful farewell of us, but being loth to leave us, they presently ran to the tops of the hills to keep us in their sight as long as they could, making fires before and behind, and on each side of them, burning therein (as is to be supposed) sacrifices to our departure.

Not far without this harbour, did lye certain islands (we called them the islands of St. James) having on them plentiful and great store of seals and birds, with one of which we fell, July 24. whereupon we found such provision as might competently serve our turn for a while; we departed again the next day following, viz. July 25. And our general now considering, that the extremity of the cold not only continued but increased, the sun being gone farther from us, and that the wind blowing still (as it did at first) from the north-west, cut off all hope of finding a passage through the northern parts, thought it necessary to lose no time; and therefore, with general consent of all, bent his course directly to run with the islands of the *Moluccas*. And so having nothing in our view but air and sea, without sight of any land for the space of full 68 days together, we continued our course through the main ocean, till September 30. following, on which day we fell in sight of certain islands, lying about eight degrees to the northward of the line.

From these islands presently upon the discovery of us, came a great number of canoes, having each of them in some four, in some six, in some fourteen or fifteen men; bringing with them cocoas, fish, potatoes, and certain fruits to small purpose.

Their canoes were made after the fashion that the canoes of all the rest of the islands of *Moluccas* for the most part are; that is, of one tree, hollowed within with great art and cunning, being made so smooth, both within and without, that they bore a gloss, as if it were a harness most finely burnish'd; a prow and stern they had of one fashion, yielding inward in manner of a semicircle, of a great height, and hanged full of certain white and glittering shells for bravery; on each side of their canoes lay out two pieces of timber about a yard and half long, more or less, according to the capacity of their boat; at the ends whereof was fastened, crosswise, a great cane, the use whereof was to keep their canoes from overthrowing, and that they might be equally born up on each side.

The people themselves have the nether parts of their ears cut round or circlewise, hanging down very low upon their cheeks, wherein they hang things of a reasonable weight; the nails on the fingers of some of them were at least an inch long, and their teeth as black as pitch, the colour whereof they use to renew by often eating of an herb, with a kind of powder, which in a cane they carry about them for the same purpose. The first sort and company of those canoes being come to our ship (which then by reason of a scant wind made a little way) very subtilly, and against their natures, began in peace to traffick with us, giving us one thing for another very orderly, intending (as we perceived) hereby to work a greater mischief to us, intreating us by signs most earnestly to draw nearer towards the shore, that they might (if possible) make the easier prey both of the ship and us. But these passing away, and others continually resorting, we were quickly able to guess at them what they were; for if they received any thing once into their hands, they would neither give recompence nor restitution of it; but thought whatever they could finger to be their own; expecting always, with brows of brass, to receive more, but would part with nothing; yea, being rejected for their bad dealing, as those with whom we would have no more to do, using us so evilly, they could not be satisfied till they had given the attempt to revenge themselves, because we would not give them whatsoever they would have for nothing; and having stones good store in their canoes, let fly a many of them against us. It was far from our general's meanning to requite their malice by like injury; yet that they might know he had power to do them harm (if he had list) he caused a great piece to be shot off, not to hurt them but to affright them: which wrought the desired

fired effect amongst them, for at the noise thereof, they every one leaped out of his canoe into the water, and diving under the keel of their boats, stayed them from going any way till our ship was gone a good way from them: then they all lightly recovered into their canoes; and got them with speed toward the shore.

Notwithstanding, other new companies (but all of the same mind) continually made resort upon us. And seeing that there was no good to be got by violence, they put on a shew of seeming honesty, and offering in shew to deal with us by way of exchange; under that pretence they cunningly fell a filching of what they could, and one of them pull'd a dagger, and knives from one of our mens girdles, and being required to restore it again, he rather used what means he could to catch at more. Neither could we at all be rid of this ungracious company, till we made some of them feel some smart as well as terror. And so we left that place by all passengers to be known hereafter by the name of the *island of thieves*.

Till the 3d of *October*, we could not get clear of these consorts, but from thence we continued our course without sight of land till the 16th of the same month, when we fell with four islands, standing in 7 deg. 5 min. to the northward of the line. We coasted them till the 21st day, and then anchored and watered upon the biggest of them, called *Mindanao*. The 22d of *October*, as we past between two islands, about six or eight leagues south of *Mindanao*, there came from thence two canoes to have talked with us, and we would willingly have talked with them, but there arose so much wind that put us from them to the southwards. *October* 25th, we passed by the island, named *Talao*, in 3 degr. 40 min. we saw to the northward of it three or four islands, *Teda*, *Selan*, *Saran*, (three islands so named to us by an *Indian*) the middle whereof stands in 3 degrees; we past the last save one of these, and one day of the following month in like manner, we past the isle *Suaro*, in 1 degr. 30 min. and the 3d of *November*, we came in sight of the islands of the *Moluccas*, as we desired.

These are four high piked islands, their names, *Terenate*, *Tidore*, *Matchan*, *Batchan*, all of them very fruitful, and yielding abundance of cloves, whereof we furnished ourselves of as much as we desired at very cheap rates. At the east of them lies a very great island, called *Gillola*.

We directed our course to have gone to *Tidore*, but in coasting along a little island belonging to the king of *Terenate*, *November* 4th, his deputy or viceroy, with

all expedition came off to our ship in a canoe, and without any fear or doubting of our good meaning came presently aboard. Who after some conference with our general, intreated him by any means to run with *Terenate*, not with *Tidore*, assuring him that his king would be wondrous glad of his coming, and be ready to do for him what he could, and what our general in reason should require. For which purpose he himself would that night be with his king to carry him the news; with whom, if he once dealt, he should find, that as he was a king, so his word should stand: Whereas, if he dealt with the *Portugueze*, (who had the command of *Tidore*) he should find in them nothing but deceit and treachery. And besides, that if he went to *Tidore*, before he came to *Terenate*, then would his king have nothing to do with us, for he held the *Portugueze* as an enemy. On these persuasions our general resolved to run with *Terenate*, where the next day very early in the morning we came to anchor. And presently our general sent a messenger to the king, with a velvet cloak for a present, and token that his coming should be in peace; and that he required no other thing at his hands, but that (his victuals being spent in so long a voyage) he might have supply from him by way of traffick, and exchange of merchandize, (whereof he had store of divers sorts) of such things as he wanted. Which he thought he might be the bolder to require at his hands, both for that the thing was lawful, and that he offered him no prejudice or wrong therein; as also because he was intreated to repair to that place by his viceroy at *Mutir*, who assured him of necessary provision in such a manner, as now he required the same.

Before this, the viceroy according to his promise had been with the king, signifying unto him what mighty prince and kingdom we belonged unto, what good things the king might receive from us; not only now, but for hereafter, by way of traffick. Yea, what honour and benefit it might be to him, to be in league and friendship with so noble and famous a prince as we served. And farther, what a discouragement it would be to the *Portugueze* his enemies to hear and see it. In hearing whereof, the king was so presently moved to the well liking of the matter, that before our messenger could come half the way, he had sent the viceroy, with divers others of his nobles and counsellors to our general, with special message that he should not only have what things he needed, or would require with peace and friendship; but that he would willingly entertain

entertain amity with so famous and renowned a prince as was ours, and that if it seemed good in her eyes to accept of it, he would sequester the commodities and traffick of his whole island from others, especially from his enemies the *Portuguese*, (from whom he had nothing but by the sword) and reserve it to the intercourse of our nation, if we would embrace it. In token whereof he had now sent to our general his signet, and would within short time after, come in his own person with his brethren and nobles, with boats or canoes into our ship, and be a means of bringing her into a safer harbour.

While they were delivering their message to us, our messenger was come unto the court, who being met by the way by certain noble personages, was with great solemnity conveyed into the king's presence; at whose hands he was most friendly and graciously entertained; and having delivered his errand, together with his present unto the king, the king seemed to him to judge himself blame-worthy, that he had not sooner hastened in person to present himself to our general, who came so far, and from so great a prince. And presently with all expedition, he made ready himself, with the chiefest of all his states and counsellors to make repair unto us.

The manner of his coming, as it was princely, so truly it seemed to us very strange and marvellous; serving at the present not so much to set out his own royal and kingly state, (which was great) as to do honour to her highness to whom we belonged, wherein how willingly he employed himself, the sequel will make manifest.

First therefore, before his coming, did he send off three great and large canoes; in each whereof, were certain of the greatest personages that were about him, attired all of them in white lawn, or cloth of calcut, having over their heads, from one end of the canoe to the other, a covering of thin and fine mats, born up by a frame made of reeds, under which every man sat in order according to his dignity; the hoary heads of many of them, set forth the greater reverence due to their persons, and manifestly shewed, that the king used the advice of a grave and prudent council in his affairs. Besides these, were divers others, young and comely men, a great number attired in white as were the other, but with manifest differences; having their places also under the same covering, but in inferior order, as their calling required.

The rest of the men were soldiers, who stood in comely order round about on both sides; on the outside of whom, again did sit the rowers in certain galleries, which

being three on each side all along the canoe, did lie off from the side thereof, some three or four yards, one being orderly builded lower than the other. In every of which galleries was an equal number of banks, whereon did sit the rowers, about the number of fourscore in one canoe. In the forepart of each canoe, sat two men, the one holding a tabret, the other a piece of brass, whereon they both at once struck; and observing a due time and reasonable space between each stroke, by the sound thereof directed the rowers to keep their stroke with their oars; as on the contrary, the rower ending their stroke with a song, gave warning to the others to strike again, and so continued they their way with marvellous swiftness; neither were their canoes naked or unfurnished of warlike munition; they had each of them at least one small cast piece of about a yard in length mounted upon a stock, which was set upright; besides, every man, except the rowers, had his sword, dagger, and target, and some of them some other weapons, as lances, calivers, bows, arrows, and many darts.

These canoes coming near our ship in order, rowed round about us one after another; and the men as they pass'd by us, did us a kind of homage with great solemnity; the greatest personages beginning first, with reverend countenance and behaviour, to bow their bodies even to the ground: Which done, they put our own messenger aboard us again, and signified to us, that their king (who himself was coming) had sent them before him to conduct our ship into a better road, desiring a hawser to be given them forth, that they might employ their service as their king commanded, in towing our ship therewith to the place assigned.

The king himself was not far behind, but he also with six grave and ancient fathers in his canoe approaching, did at once together with them, yield us a reverend kind of obeysance in far more humble manner than was to be expected; he was of a tall stature, very corpulent and well set together, of a very princely and gracious countenance; his respect amongst his own was such, that neither his viceroy of *Mutir* aforementioned, nor any other of his counsellors, durst speak unto him but upon their knees, not rising again till they were licensed.

Whose coming, as it was to our general no small cause of good liking, so was he received in the best manner we could, answerable unto his state. Our ordnance thundred, which we mixed with great store of small shot, among which sounding our trumpets, and other instruments of musick,

both of still and loud noise; wherewith he was so much delighted, that requesting our musick to come into the boat, he joined his canoe to the same, and was towed at least a whole hour together, with the boat at the stern of our ship. Besides this our general sent him such presents as he thought might both requite his courtesy already received, and work a farther confirmation of that good liking and friendship already begun.

The king being thus in musical paradise, and enjoying that wherewith he was so highly pleased; his brother, named *Moro*, with no less bravery than any of the rest, accompanied also with a great number of gallant followers, made the like repair, and gave us like respect; and his homage done, he fell a-stern of us, till we came to anchor; neither did our general leave his courtesy unrewarded, but bountifully pleased him also before we parted.

The king as soon as we were come to anchor, craved pardon to be gone, and so took leave, promising us, that the next day he would come aboard; and in the mean time would prepare and send such victuals as were requisite and necessary for our provision.

Accordingly the same night, and the morrow following, we received what was there to be had, by way of traffick, *to wit*, rice in pretty quantity, hens, sugar-canes, imperfect and liquid sugar, a fruit which they call *Figo* (*Magellan* calls it a fig of a span long, but is no other than that which the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* have named *Plantanes*) *Cocoas*, and a kind of meal which they call *Sago*, made of the tops of certain trees, tasting in the mouth like sowre curds, but melts away like sugar; whereof they make a kind of cake which will keep good at least ten years. Of this last we made the greatest quantity of our provision. For a few cloves we did also traffick, whereof for a small matter, we might have had greater store than we could well tell where to bestow. But our general's care was that the ship should not be too much pestered or annoyed therewith.

At the time appointed our general (having set all things in order to receive him) looked for the king's return, who failing both in time and promise, sent his brother to make his excuse, and to intreat our general to come on shore; his brother being the while to remain aboard, as a pawn for his safe restoring. Our general could willingly have consented, if the king himself had not first broke his word, the consideration whereof bred an utter disliking in the whole company, who by no means would give consent, he should hazard himself, especially, for that the king's brother

had uttered certain words in secret conference with our general aboard his cabin, which bred no small suspicion of ill intent; our general being thus resolved not to go ashore at that time, reserved the viceroy for a pledge, and so sent certain of his gentlemen to the court, both to accompany the king's brother, and also with special message to the king himself.

They being come somewhat near unto the castle, were received by another brother of the king's, and certain others of the greatest states, and conducted with great honour towards the castle, where being brought into a large and fair house, they saw gathered together a great multitude of people, by supposition at least a thousand, the chief whereof were placed round about the house, according as it seemed to their degrees and calling, the rest remained without.

The house was in form four square, covered all over with cloth of divers colours, not much unlike our usual pentadoes, born upon a frame of reeds, the sides being open from the groundsell to the covering, and furnished with seats round about. It seems it was their council-house, and not commonly employed to any other use.

At the side of this house next unto the castle, was seated the chair of state, having directly over it, and extending very largely every way, a very fair and rich canopy; as the ground also for some ten or twelve paces compass, was covered with cloth of Arras.

Whilst our gentlemen attended in this place the coming of the king, which was about the space of half an hour, they had the better opportunity to observe these things; as also that before the king's coming, there were already set threescore noble grave and ancient personages, all of them reported to be of the king's privy council; at the nether end of the house were placed great company of young men, of comely personage and attire. Without the house on the right side, stood four ancient comely hoar-headed men, clothed all in red down to the ground, but attired on their heads not much unlike the *Turks*: These they called *Romans*, or strangers, who lay as lodgers there to keep continual traffick with this people. There were also two *Turks*, one *Italian*, as lodgers; and last of all one *Spaniard*, who being freed by the kings out of the hands of the *Portuguese*, in the recovering of the island, served him now instead of a soldier.

The king at last coming from the castle, with eight or ten more grave senators following him, had a very rich canopy (adorned in the midst with embossings of gold)

gold) born over him, and was guarded with twelve lances, the points turned downward: Our men (accompanied with *Moro* the king's brother) arose to meet him, and he very graciously did welcome and entertain him.

He was for person, such as we have described him, of low voice, temperate in speech, of kingly demeanor, and a *Moor* by nation. His attire was after the fashion of the rest of his country, but far more sumptuous, as his condition and state required. From the waste to the ground was all cloth of gold, and that very rich; his legs bare, but on his feet a pair of shoes of cordivant died red. In the attire of his head, were finely wreathed in divers rings of plated gold, of an inch, or an inch and half in breadth, which made a fair and princely shew, somewhat resembling a crown in form; about his neck he had a chain of perfect gold, the links very great and one fold double; on his left hand was a diamond, an emerald, a ruby, and a Turkey, four very fair and perfect jewels; on his right hand, in one ring, a big and perfect Turkey; and in another ring many diamonds of a smaller size, very artificially set and couched together.

As thus he sat in his chair of state, at his right side there stood a page with a very costly fan (richly embroidered and beset with sapphires) beating and gathering the air to refresh the king, the place being very hot, both by reason of the sun, and the assembly of so great a multitude. After a while our gentlemen having delivered their message, and received answer, were licensed to depart, and were safely conducted back again, by one of the chief of the king's council, who had charge from the king himself to perform the same.

Our general observing the castle as well as they could, could not conceive it to be a place of any force, two only cannons they there saw, and those at that present untraversable, because unmounted. These, with all other furniture of like sort, which they have, they have gotten them from the *Portugueze*, by whom the castle itself was also builded, whilst they inhabited that place and island. Who seeking to settle a tyrannous government (as in other places so) over this people, and not contenting themselves with a better estate than they deserved (except they might, as they thought) make sure work by leaving none of the royal blood alive, who should make challenge to the kingdom, cruelly murdered the king himself (father to him who now reigns) and intended the like to all his sons. Which cruelty instead of establishing, brought such a shaking on their usurped estate, that they were fain,

without covenanting to carry away goods, munition, or any thing else, to quit the place, and the whole island, to save their lives.

For the present king with his brethren, in revenge of their father's murder, so beset themselves, that the *Portugueze* was wholly driven from that island, and glad that he yet keeps footing in *Tidore*. These four years this king hath been increasing, and was (as was affirmed) at that present, lord of an hundred islands thereabout; and was even now preparing his forces to hazard a chance with the *Portugueze* for *Tidore* itself.

The people are *Moors*, whose religion consists much in certain superstitious observations of new moons, and certain seasons with a rigid and strict kind of fasting. We had experience hereof in the viceroy, and his retinue who lay aboard us all the time for the most part during our abode in this place; who during their prescribed time, would neither eat nor drink, not so much as a cup of cold water in the day (so zealous are they in their self-devised worship) but yet in the night would eat three times, and that very largely. This *Terenate* stands in 27 min. north latitude.

While we rode at anchor in the harbour of *Terenate*, besides the natives there came aboard us another, a goodly gentleman, very well accompanied, with his interpreter, to view our ship, and to confer with our general; he was apparelled much after our manner, most neat and court-like; his carriage the most respectful, and full of discreet behaviour that ever we had seen. He told us that he was himself but a stranger in those islands, being a native of the province of *Pagbia* in *Cbina*; his name, *Pausaos* of the family of *Hombu*; of which family there had eleven reigned in continual succession these two hundred years; and king *Boxog*, by the death of his elder brother, (who died by a fall from his horse) the rightful heir of all *Cbina*, is the twelfth of this race, he is twenty-two years of age; his mother yet living. He hath a wife, and by her one son: He is well beloved, and highly honoured of all his subjects, and lives in great peace from any fear of foreign invasion. But it was not this man's fortune to enjoy his part of this happiness both of his king and country, as he most desired.

For being accused of a capital crime whereof (though free) yet he could not evidently make his innocency appear, and knowing the peremptory justice of *Cbina*, to be irrevocable, if he should expect the sentence of the judges; he before-hand made suit to his king, that it would please him

him to commit his trial to God's providence and judgment, and to that end to permit him to travel, on this condition, that if he brought not home some worthy intelligence, such as his majesty had never had before, and were most fit to be known, and most honourable for *China*, he should for ever live an exile, or else die for daring to set foot again in his own country; for he was assured that the God of heaven had care of innocency.

The king granted his suit, and now he had been three years abroad, and at this present came from *Tidore* (where he had remained two months) to see the *English* general, of whom he heard such strange things, and from him (if it pleased God to afford it) to learn some such intelligence as might make way for his return into his country; and therefore he earnestly intreated our general, to make relation to him of the occasion, way, and manner of his coming so far from *England* thither, with the manifold occurrences that had happened to him by the way.

Our general gave ample satisfaction to each part of his request; the stranger hearkned with great attention and delight to his discourse; and as he naturally excelled in memory (besides his help of art to better the same) so he firmly printed it in his mind, and with great reverence thanked God, who had so unexpectedly brought him to the notice of such admirable things. Then fell he to intreat our general, with many most earnest and vehement persuasions, that he would be content to see his country before his departure any farther westward; that it should be a most pleasant, most honourable, and most profitable thing for him; that he should gain hereby the notice, and carry home the description of one of the most ancient, mightiest and richest kingdoms in the world. Hereupon he took occasion to relate the number and greatness of the provinces, with the rare commodities, and good things they yielded; the number, stateliness, and riches of their cities, with what abundance of men, victuals, munition, and all manner of necessaries and delightful things they were stored with. In particular, touching ordnance and great guns (the late invention of a scab-shinn'd *Friar* amongst us in *Europe*); he related that in *Survien*, (by some called *Quinzai*) which is the chiefest city of all *China*, they had brass ordnance of all sorts (much easier to be traversed than ours were, and so perfectly made that they would hit a shilling) above two thousand years ago. With many other worthy things which our general's own experience (if it would please him to make trial) would

(better than his relation) assure him of. The breeze would shortly serve very fitly to carry him thither, and he himself would accompany him all the way. He accounted himself a happy man, that he had but seen and spoken with us; the relation of it might perhaps serve him to recover favour in his country; but if he could prevail with our general himself to go thither, he doubted not but it would be a means of his great advancement, and increase of honour with his king. Notwithstanding our general could not on any such persuasions be induced, and so the stranger parted, sorry that he could not prevail in his request, yet exceeding glad of the intelligence he had learned.

By the ninth of *November*, having gotten what provision the place could afford us, we then set sail; and considering that our ship for want of trimming was now grown foul, that our casks and vessels for water were much decayed, and that divers other things stood in need of reparation; our next care was, how we might fall with such a place, where with safety we might a while stay for the redressing of these inconveniencies. The calmness of the winds, which are almost continual before the coming of the breeze (which was not yet expected) persuaded us it was the fittest time that we could take.

With this resolution we sailed along till *November* 14th, at what time we arrived at a little island (to the southward of *Celebes*) standing in 1 degr. 40 min. towards the pole antartick; which being without inhabitants, gave us the better hope of quiet abode. We anchored, and finding the place convenient for our purposes, (there wanting nothing here which we stood in need of, but only water, which we were fain to fetch from another island somewhat farther to the south) made our abode here for six and twenty whole days together.

The first thing we did, we pitched our tents, and entrenched ourselves as strongly as we could upon the shore, lest at any time perhaps we might have been disturbed by the inhabitants of the greater island, which lay not far to the westward of us. After we had provided thus for our security, we landed our goods, and had a smith's forge set up, both for the making of some necessary shipwork, and for the repairing of some iron-hooped casks, without which they could not long have served our use. And for that our smith's coals were all spent long before this time, there was order given and followed for the burning of charcoal, by which that want might be supplied. We

We trimmed our ship, and performed our other businesses to our content. The place affording us not only all necessaries (which we had not of our own before) thereunto, but also wonderful refreshing to our wearied bodies, by the comfortable relief, and excellent provision that here we found, whereby of sickly, weak and decayed, as many of us seemed to be before our coming hither, we in short space grew all of us to be strong, lusty, and healthful persons. Besides this, we had rare experience of God's wonderful wisdom in many rare and admirable creatures which here we saw.

The whole island is a thorough grown wood, the trees for the most part are of large and high stature, very straight and clean without boughs, save only in the very top. The leaves whereof are not much unlike our brooms in *England*. Amongst these trees, night by night did shew themselves an infinite swarm of fiery-seeming-worms flying in the air, whose bodies (no bigger than an ordinary flye) did make a shew, and give such light as if every twig on every tree had been a lighted candle, or as if that place had been the starry sphere. To these we may add the relation of another, almost as strange a creature, which here we saw, and that was an innumerable multitude of huge bats or rearmice, equalling, or rather exceeding a good hen in bigness. They fly with marvellous swiftness, but their flight is very short; and when they light, they hang only by the boughs with their backs downward.

Neither may we without ingratitude (by reason of the special use we made of them) omit to speak of the huge multitude of a certain kind of crayfish, of such a size, that one was sufficient to satisfy four hungry men at a dinner, being a very good and restorative meat; the special means (as we conceived it) of our increase of health.

They are, as far as we could perceive, utter strangers to the sea, living always on the land, where they work themselves earths, as do the conies, or rather they dig great and huge caves under the roots of the most huge and monstrous trees, where they lodge themselves by companies together. Of the same sort and kind we found in other places, about the island *Celebes*, some that for want of other refuge, when we came to take them, did climb up into trees to hide themselves, whither we were enforced to climb after them, if we would have them, which we would not stick to do rather than to be without them. This island we called *Crab-island*.

All necessary causes of our staying longer in this place being at last finished, our general prepared to be in a readiness to

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take the first advantage, of the coming of the breeze of wind which we expected; and having the day before furnished ourselves with fresh water from the other island, and taken in provision of wood and the like; *December* 12th, we put to sea, directing our course toward the west. The 16th day we had sight of the island *Celebes*, or *Silebis*; but having a bad wind, and being entangled amongst many islands, incumbered also with many other difficulties, and some dangers; and at last meeting with a deep bay, out of which we could not in three days turn out again, we could not by any means recover the north of *Silebis*, or continue on our course farther west, but were enforced to alter the same toward the south; finding that course also to be both difficult and very dangerous, by reason of many shoals, which lay far off here and there amongst the islands, insomuch that in all our passages from *England* hitherto, we had never more care to keep ourselves afloat, and from sticking on them. Thus were we forced to beat up and down with extraordinary care and circumspection, till *January* 9th, at which time we supposed that we had at last attained a free passage, the land turning evidently in our sight about to westward, and the wind being enlarged followed us as we desired with a reasonable gale.

When lo on a sudden, when we least suspected, no shew or suspicion of danger appearing to us, and we were sailing onward with full sails, in the beginning of the first watch of the said day at night, even in a moment our ship was laid up fast upon a desperate shoal, with no other likelihood in appearance, but that we with her must there presently perish; there being no probability how any thing could be saved, or any person escape alive.

The unexpectedness of so extreme a danger, presently roused us up to look about us; but the more we looked, the less hope we had of getting clear of it again; so that nothing now presenting itself to our minds, but the ghastly appearance of instant death, affording no respite or time of pausing, called upon us to turn our thoughts another way, to renounce the world, to deny ourselves, and to commend ourselves into the merciful hands of our most gracious God. To this purpose we presently fell prostrate, and with joined prayers sent up unto the throne of grace, humbly besought Almighty God to extend his mercy unto us in his Son Christ Jesus; and so preparing as it were our necks unto the block, we every minute expected the final stroke to be given unto us.

Notwithstanding that we expected nothing but imminent death, yet (that we

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might

might not seem to tempt God, by leaving any second means unattempted which he afforded) presently, as soon as prayers were ended, our general (exhorting us to have the especiallest care of the better part, *to wit*, the Soul, and adding many comfortable speeches of the joys of that other life which we now looked for) encouraged us all to bestir ourselves, shewing us the way thereto by his own example; and first of all the pump being well plied, and the ship freed of water, we found our leaks to be nothing increased; which, though it gave us no hope of deliverance, yet it gave us some hope of respite, inasmuch as it assured us that the bulk was found, which truly we acknowledged to be an immediate providence of God alone, inasmuch as no strength of wood and iron could have possibly born so hard and violent a shock, as our ship did, dashing herself under full sail against the rocks, except the extraordinary hand of God had supported the same.

Our next essay was for good ground and anchor-hold to seaward of us (whereon to hale) by which means, if by any, our general put us in comfort, that there was yet left some hope to clear ourselves; in his own person, he therefore undertook the charge of founding, and but even a boat's length from the ship, he found that the bottom could not by any length of line be reached unto; so that the beginnings of hope, which we were willing to have conceived before, were by this means quite dash'd again; yea, our misery seemed to be increased; for whereas, at first, we could look for nothing but a present end, that expectation was now turned into the awaiting for a lingering death, of the two, the far more fearful to be chosen: one thing fell out happily for us, that the most of our men did not conceive this thing, which had they done, they would, in all likelihood, have been so much discouraged, that their sorrow would the more disable them to have sought the remedy; our general, with those few others that could judge of the event wisely, dissembling the same, and giving, in the mean time, cheerful speeches, and good encouragements unto the rest.

For whilst it seemed to be a clear case, that our ship was so fast moored that she could not stir; it necessarily followed, that either we were there to remain on the place with her, or else leaving her, to commit ourselves in a most poor and helpless state to seek some other place of stay and refuge, the better of which two choices did carry with it the appearance of worse than a thousand deaths.

As touching our ship, this was the comfort that she could give us, that she herself lying there confined already upon the hard and pinching rocks, did tell us plain, that she continually expected her speedy dispatch, as soon as the sea and winds should come to be the severe executioners of that heavy judgment, by the appointment of the eternal judge already given upon her, who had committed her there to adamantine bonds, in a most narrow prison, against their coming for that purpose; so that if we would stay with her, we must perish with her: or if any, by any yet unperceivable means, should chance to be delivered, his escape must needs be a perpetual misery, it being far better to have perished together, than with the loss and absence of his friends to live in a strange land; whether a solitary life (the better choice) among wild beasts, as a bird on the mountains, without all comfort, or among the barbarous people of the heathen, in intolerable bondage both of body and mind.

And put the case that her day of destruction should be deferred longer than either reason could persuade us; or in any likelihood could seem possible (it being not the power of earthly things to endure what she had suffered already) yet could our abode there profit us nothing but increase our wretchedness and enlarge our sorrows; for as her store and victuals were not much (sufficient to sustain us only some few days, without hope of having any increase, no not so much as a cup of cold water) so must it inevitably come to pass, that we (as children in the mother's womb) should be driven even to eat the flesh from off our own arms, she being no longer able to sustain us; and how horrible a thing this would have proved, is easy by any one to be perceived.

And whither (had we departed from her) should we have received any comfort? nay, the very impossibility of going appeared to be no less than those other before mentioned: our boat was by no means able at once to carry above 20 persons with any safety, and we were 58 in all; the nearest land was six leagues from us, and the wind from the shore directly bent against us; or should we have thought of setting some ashore, and after that to have fetched the rest, there being no place thereabout without inhabitants, the first that had landed must first have fallen into the hand of the enemy, and so the rest in order; and though perhaps we might escape the sword, yet would our life have been worse than

than death, not alone in respect of our woful captivity and bodily miseries, but most of all in respect of our christian liberty, being to be deprived of all publick means of serving the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible impieties and devilish idolatries of the Heathen.

Our misery being thus manifest, the very consideration whereof must needs have shaken flesh and blood, if faith in God's promises had not mightily sustained us, we passed the night with earnest longings that the day would once appear, the mean time we spent in often prayers and other godly exercises, thereby comforting ourselves and refreshing our hearts, striving to bring ourselves to an humble submission under the hand of God, and to a referring ourselves wholly to his good will and pleasure.

The day therefore at length appearing, and it being almost full sea about that time, after we had given thanks to God for his forbearing of us hitherto, and had with tears called upon him to bless our labours; we again renewed our travel, to see if we could now possibly find any anchor-hold, which we had formerly sought in vain: but this second attempt proved as fruitless as the former, and left us nothing to trust to but prayers and tears, seeing it appeared impossible that ever the forecast, counsel, policy, or power of man could ever effect the delivery of our ship, except the Lord only miraculously should do the same.

It was therefore presently motioned, and by general voice determined to commend our case to God alone, leaving ourselves wholly in his hand, to spill or save us, as seems best to his gracious wisdom. And that our faith might be the better strengthened, and the comfortable apprehension of God's mercy in Christ be more clearly felt, we had a sermon, and the sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour celebrated.

After this sweet repast was thus received, and other holy exercises adjoined were ended, lest we should seem guilty in any respect for using all lawful means we could invent; we fell to one other practice yet untried, *to wit*, to unloading of our ship by casting some of her goods into the sea; which thing, as it was attempted most willingly, so was it dispatched in very short time. So that even those things which we before this time nor any other in our case could be without, did now seem as things only worthy to be despised; yea, we were herein so forward, that neither our munition for defence, nor

the very meal for sustentation of our lives could find favour with us, but every thing, as it first came to hand, went overboard; assuring ourselves of this, that if it pleased God once to deliver us out of that most desperate strait wherein we were, he would fight for us against our enemies, neither would he suffer us to perish for want of bread. But when all was done, it was not any of our endeavours, but God's only hand that wrought our delivery; 'twas he alone that brought us even under the very stroke of death; 'twas he alone that said unto us, *Return again ye sons of men*; 'twas he alone that set us at liberty again, that made us safe and free, after that we had remained in the former miserable condition the full space of twenty hours; to his glorious name be the everlasting praise.

The manner of our delivery (for the relation of it will especially be expected) was only this. The place whereon we sat so fast was a firm rock, in a cleft whereof it was we stuck on the larboard side; at low water there was not above six foot depth in all on the starboard, within little distance, as you have heard, no bottom to be found; the breeze, during the whole time that we thus were stay'd, blew somewhat stiff directly against our broadside, and so, per force, kept the ship upright: it pleased God, in the beginning of the tide, while the water was yet almost at lowest, to slack the stiffness of the wind; and now our ship, who required thirteen foot water to make her fleet, and had not at that time, on the one side, above seven at most, wanting her prop on the other side, which had too long already kept her up, fell a heeling towards the deep water, and by that means freed her keel and made us glad men.

This shoal is, at least, three or four leagues in length; it lies in two degr. lacking three or four minutes south latitude. The day of this deliverance was the tenth of *January*.

Of all the dangers that in our whole voyage we met with, this was the greatest; but it was not the last, as may appear by what ensueth. Neither could we indeed, for a long season, free ourselves from the continual care and fear of them; nor could we ever come to any convenient anchoring, but were continually, for the most part, tofs'd amongst the many islands and shoals (which lye in infinite number round about on the south parts of *Celebes*) till the eighth day of the following month.

Jan. 12. being not able to bear our sails by reason of the tempest, and fearing

of the dangers, we let fall our anchors upon a shoal in 3 degr. 30 min. *Jan. 14.* we were gotten a little farther south, where, at an island in 4 degr. 6 min. we again cast anchor, and spent a day in watering and wooding. After this we met with foul weather, westerly winds, and dangerous shoals for many days together; insomuch, that we were utterly weary of this coast of *Silebis*, and thought best to bear with *Timor*. The southernmost cape of *Silebis* stands in five degr. that side the line.

But of this coast of *Silebis* we could not so easily clear ourselves. The 20th of *January* we were forced to run with a small island not far from thence; where having sent our boat a good distance from us to search out a place where we might anchor, we were suddenly environed with no small extremities; for there arose a most violent, yea, an intolerable flaw and storm out of the southwest against us, making us (who were on a lee-shore amongst most dangerous and hidden shoals) to fear extremely not only the loss of our boat and men, but the present loss of ourselves, our ship and goods, or the casting of those men whom God should spare into the hands of infidels. Which misery could not by any power or industry of ours have been avoided, if the merciful goodness of God had not (by staying the outrageous extremities wherewith we were set upon) wrought our present delivery, by whose unspeakable mercy our men and boat also were unexpectedly, yet safely, restored unto us.

We gat off from this place as well as we could, and continued on our course till the 26th day, when the wind took us very strong against us, west and west south-west, so as that we could bear no more sail till the end of that month was full expired.

February 1. we saw very high land, and, as it seemed, well inhabited; we would fain have born with it to have got some succour, but the weather was so ill, that we could find no harbour, and we were very fearful of adventuring ourselves too far amongst the many dangers which were near the shore. The third day also we saw a little island, but being unable to bear any sail, but only to lie at hull, we were by the storm carried away, and could not fetch it. *February 6.* we saw five islands, one of them towards the east, and four towards the west of us, one bigger than another, at the biggest of which we cast anchor, and the next day watered and wooded.

After we had gone hence on *February 8.* we descried two canoes, who having

descried us as it seems before, came willingly unto us, and talked with us, alluring and conducting us, to their town not far off, named *Barativa*; it stands in 7 degr. 13 min. south the line.

The people are *Gentiles* of handsome body and comely stature, of civil demeanor, very just in dealing, and courteous to strangers; of all which we had evident proof, they shewing themselves most glad of our coming, and chearfully ready to relieve our wants with whatsoever their country could afford. The men go all naked, save their heads and secret parts, every one having one thing or other hanging at his ears. Their women are covered from the middle to the foot, wearing upon their naked arms bracelets, and that in no small number, some having nine, at least, upon each arm, made for the most part of horn or brass, whereof the lightest (by our estimation) would weigh two ounces.

With this people linnen cloth (whereof they make rolls for their heads, and girdles to wear about their loins) is the best merchandize, and of greatest estimation. They are also much delighted with *Margaretas* (which in their language they call *Saletas*) and such other like trifles.

Their island is both rich and fruitful, rich in gold, silver, copper, tin, sulphur, &c. neither are they only expert to try those metals; but very skilful also in working of them artificially into divers forms and shapes, as pleaseth them best. Their fruits are divers likewise, and plentiful, as nutmegs, ginger, long-pepper, lemons, cucumbers, cocoes, figs, fagoe, with divers other sorts, whereof we had one in reasonable quantity, in bigness, form, and husk, much like a bay-berry, hard in substance but pleasant in taste, which being sod, becometh soft, and is a most profitable and nourishing meat; of each of these we received of them whatsoever we desired for our need; insomuch, that (such was God's gracious goodness to us) the old proverb was verify'd with us, *After a storm cometh a calm; after war peace; after scarcity followeth plenty*; so that in all our voyage (*Terenate* only excepted) from our departure out of our own country hitherto, we found not any where greater comfort and refreshing than we did at this time in this place, in refreshing and furnishing ourselves; here we spent two days, and departed hence *February 10.*

When we were come into the height of 8 degr. 4 min. *Feb. 12.* in the morning we espied a green island to the southward; not long after, two other islands on the same side, and a great one more towards the

the north; they seem'd all to be well inhabited, but we had neither need nor desire to go to visit them, and so we pass'd by them. The 14th day we saw some other reasonable big islands, and February 16. we pass'd between four or five big islands more, which lay in the height 9 degr. 40 min.

The 18th we cast anchor under a little island; whence we departed again the day following; we wooded here; but other relief except two turtles we received none.

The 22d day we lost sight of three islands on our starboard side, which lay in ten deg. and some odd minutes.

After this, we pass'd on to the westward without stay, or any thing to be taken notice of till the ninth of *March*, when in the morning we espied land, some part thereof very high in 8 degr. 20 min. south latitude; here we anchored that night, and the next day weigh'd again, and bearing farther north, and nearer the shore, we came to anchor the second time.

The eleventh of *March* we first took in water, and after sent our boat again to shore, where we had traffick with the people of the country; whereupon the same day, we brought our ship more near the town; and having settled ourselves there that night, the next day our general sent his man ashore, to present the king with certain cloth both linnen and woollen; besides some silks, which he gladly and thankfully received, and returned rice, cocoas, hens, and other victuals in way of recompence. This island we found to be the island *Java*, the middle whereof stands in 7 degr. and 30 min. beyond the equator.

The 13th of *March* our general himself, with many of his gentlemen, and others, went to shore, and presented the king (of whom he was joyfully and lovingly received) with his musick, and shewed him the manner of our use of arms, by training his men with their pikes and other weapons which they had before him; for the present we were entertained as we desired, and at last dismissed with a promise of more victuals to be shortly sent us.

In this island there is one chief, but many under-governors or petty-kings, whom they call *Raias*, who live in great familiarity and friendship one with another. The 14th day we received victuals from two of them, and the day after that, to wit, the 15th, three of these kings, in their own persons, came aboard to see our general, and to view our ship and warlike munition. They were well pleas'd with what they saw, and with the entertainment which we gave them. And after

these had been with us, and on their return had, as it seems, related what they found, *Raia Donan*, the chief king of the whole land, bringing victuals with him for our relief, he also the next day after came aboard us. Few were the days that one or more of these kings did miss to visit us, infomuch, that we grew acquainted with the names of many of them, as of *Raia Pataira*, *Raia Cabocapalla*, *Raia Mangbango*, *Raia Bocabarra*, *Raia Timbanton*; whom our general always entertained with the best cheer that we could make, and shewed them all the commodities of our ship, with our ordnance, and other arms and weapons, and the severall furnitures belonging to each, and the uses for which they served, his musick also, and all things else, whereby he might do them pleasure, wherein they took exceeding great delight with admiration.

One day amongst the rest, viz. *March* 21. *Raia Donan* coming aboard us, in requital of our musick which was made to him, presented our general with his country musick, which though it were of a very strange kind, yet the sound was pleasant and delightful: the same day he caused an ox also to be brought to the water's side, and deliver'd to us; for which he was, to his content, rewarded by our general with divers sorts of very costly silks, which he held in great esteem.

Though our often giving entertainment in this manner did hinder us much in the speedy dispatching of our business, and made us spend the more days about them, yet here we found all such convenient helps, that, to our contents, we at last ended them: the matter of great importance which we did (besides victualling) was the new trimming and washing of our ship, which, by reason of our long voyage, was so overgrown with a kind of a shell-fish sticking fast unto her, that it hindred exceedingly, and was a great trouble to her sailing.

The people (as are their kings) are a loving, a very true and just dealing people. We traffick'd with them for hens, goats, cocoas, plantains, and other kind of victuals, which they offer'd us in such plenty that we might have laden our ship if we had needed.

We took our leaves and departed from them the 26th of *March*, and set our course west south-west, directly towards the cape of *Good Hope*, or *Bon Esperance*, and continued without touch of ought, but air and water, till the 21st of *May*, when we espied land (to wit, a part of the main, *Africa*) in some places very high, under the latitude of 31 degr. and a half.

We coasted along till June 15. on which day, having very fair weather, and the wind at south-east, we pass'd the cape itself so near in sight, that we had been able with our pieces to have shot to land.

July 15. we fell with the land again about Rio de Isesto, or Rio Grande, where we saw many Negroes in their boats a fishing, whereof two came very near us, but we cared not to stay, nor had any talk or dealing with them.

The 22d of the same month we came to Sierra Leona, and spent two days for watering in the mouth of Tagoine, and then put to sea again; here also we had oysters, and plenty of lemons, which gave us good refreshing.

We found ourselves under the tropick of Cancer, August 15. having the wind at north-east, and we 50 leagues off from the nearest land.

The 22d day we were in the height of the Canaries.

And the 26th of September (which was Monday in the just and ordinary reckoning of those that had stayed at home in one place or country, but in our computation was the Lord's-day or Sunday) we safely, with joyful minds and thankful hearts to God, arrived at Plimouth, the place of our first setting forth, after we had spent 2 years 10 months, and some few odd days beside, in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discovering so many admirable things, in going through with so many strange adventures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so many difficulties in this our encompassing of this nether globe, and passing round about the world, which we have related.

Soli rerum maximarum Effectori,
Soli totius mundi Gubernatori,
Soli suorum Conservatori,
Soli Deo fit semper Gloria.

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A General

A General ACCOUNT

AFRICA.

AFRICA, one of the four quarters of the world, next in bigness to *Europe*, by the ancients had several names; *Olympia*, *Ammonis Ortygina*; but the most noted, *Apber*, from a nephew, it's said, of *Abraham's*. It extends from about 36 N. to as many degrees of southern latitude; and excepting *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Morocco*, and in this last Age the coast of *Guinea*, is a country as little known as any part of the globe. *Marmol* says, the *Arabians* in the 400 of the *Hegyra* passed into *Afric* and divided it. This is certain, that it has many fine large rivers, some of them navigable for ships. Along the banks of these rivers, the inhabitants abound with millet, rice, pulse, or Indian-corn. The further we depart from *Morocco* on this west side, or *Egypt* on the east, there is always found less industry and more ignorance: for governments, tho' never so tyrannical, are better than none, extending some improvement to humanity.

The *Niger*, which is one of the largest rivers in *Africa*, is said to have the same property of overflowing every year, like *Nile*, remunerating to the inland parts a vast fertility and increase; and this very probably, because it has been traced some hundred leagues, and by the course descends from the *Ethiopian* mountains, the common fountain of both.

The *Senega* and *Gambia*, branches of this great river, disgorge here at the windward part of *Guinea*; they are large rivers, driving considerable trade: to the former of these, the king of *Morocco* extended his dominions, about 1526, by the conquest of the kingdom of *Tombuto*, which still continues tributary, and whence that king raises considerable Negro armies, his chief strength. A college of the sect of

Haly is founded in *Melli*, a kingdom upon this river. They have many crocodiles or alligators, sea-horses, and sharks in them. *Senega* affords great quantity of gum; and at *Gambia* begin our factories for slaves, teeth, and gold, on which this general remark, That the slaves there, faring softer from a better soil, are not so hardy as those lower down. The teeth are as large, and in as much plenty, as at any one part of the whole coast; those taken out of the sea-horse are small, not weighing above five or six pounds, but more solid than the elephant's. And lastly, their gold is current in what the traders call bars, little twisted lengths, or in rings of 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 s. value.

All the great rivers flow and ebb regularly, being governed by the moon, as the tides on our own coasts; but the fardness of the soil, and nearness of the sun, makes the country between so extremely dry, that they have great scarcity of water for an hundred miles an end sometimes; and this drought is what brings the beasts of all sorts in droves to the banks for satisfying thirst, (tygers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, elephants, apes, ostriches, &c.) From which accident, say they, might probably have happened the many *Hebridous* productions that have made this country the proverb of all ages; it continually producing something new or monstrous.

Their chief diet is *Indian* corn, rice, palm-nuts, bananas, yams, pine-apples, and now and then a little fish, or a fowl; all which thro' ignorance, and want of necessaries, are very slovenly cooked by them.

Africa is almost a triangle in shape; the kingdoms on the north are *Mabometans*; and in the trading towns of *Barbary* and *Turky*,

Turky, there is a little mixture of *Jews*. On the eastern line next *Persia* are said to be some of the sect of *Gaurs*, followers of *Zoroastes*, a very learned *Persian* philosopher, that appeared, according to Dr. *Prideaux*, about 2300 years ago: he instituted fire-worship, and established it by a superior cunning, through most parts of *Persia* and *India*, where there are still some left, poor and despised, (called *Persees*) since the seventh century, when the *Mabometans* over-run that country, and almost extinguished them. In *Æthiopia* (*Prester John's* country) writers say, are a sort of Christians, still acknowledging the patriarch of *Alexandria*; merely nominal I believe, for the *Greeks* themselves, much

nigher his pastorship, have since their conquest by the *Turks*, in a manner lost their Christianity; poverty and ignorance, the consequence of captivity, having obliterated the outward pomp, which, next to power, is the main pillar in all religions. *Inland*, and to the southern extremity, they are *Pagans*. And on this western line (the *Negroes*) all trust to the *Gregory* or *Fetish*; which in the bulk of it means no more than what we in *Europe* call *Charms*, which in many respects carries strong superstition, that is, a vain religion in it; only their consecrated materials having more reverence from their ignorance and fear, work more stupendous effects; or are imagined to do so, which is the same thing.

